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KELANTAN

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PREFACE.

KELANTAN, the largest of the Malay States subordinate to Siam, and of an area about equal to half that of Belgium, is a country almost entirely unknown, not only in far-away Europe, but also in those parts, Siam, the Straits Settlements, and even the other States of the Malay Peninsula which lie nearest to it.

Persons (if such there be) seeking knowledge concerning Kelantan in the neighbouring cities of Bangkok or Singapore will usually receive little information for their pains, and that of a kind which, should they thereafter be so hardy as to test the same by personal observation, they will find to have been misleading as regards the people, the resources, the government, and in fact almost every feature of the country as it is to-day.

It is with a view to placing reliable information within the reach of such possible inquirers, and

in the hope of drawing some small share of the attention of the public to the incipient prosperity and commercial possibilities of the State, that this booklet has been prepared, and the writer trusts that, in spite of its many defects, it will not entirely fail in the achievement of its objects.

For the photographs of Para Rubber and Rubber Plantations, the author has to thank the General Manager of the Duff Development Company Ltd.

W. A. G.

KELANTAN,
October 5th, 1907.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN the month of December, 1902, an agreement was signed between the Government of H.M. the King of Siam and H.H. the Raja of Kelantan (one of the States of the Malay Peninsula subordinate to Siam), considerably modifying the arrangements which had formerly existed for the government of that Dependency. The Suzerain Government promised to appoint an official to reside in the State as His Majesty's representative and to act as Adviser to H.H. the Raja, and undertook to leave the internal administration of the State thereafter in the hands of its own ruler, provided that the said administration should be conducted with justice, moderation, and humanity, for the benefit of the people, and provided also that peace should be maintained. H.H. the Raja of Kelantan under-

took for his part to follow the advice of the Adviser in all matters of administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion.

In July of the year 1903 the first Resident Commissioner and Adviser under this new arrangement was appointed, H.M.'s Government selecting for this purpose an Englishman who had been for some years in the Siamese service, and who had had considerable former experience in administrative work as an official of the Government of India. An Assistant Commissioner and Adviser was also appointed by His Majesty's Government in the person of a young officer borrowed, at first, from the Government of the Federated Malay States, and who has since severed his connection with the latter Government in order to take permanent service in the Siamese Malay States. At that moment, owing to several causes, but chiefly to the fact that, unable to stem the tide of intrigue which his relatives had set flowing from the day (in 1899) on which he became ruler, the Raja had lost all but the outward semblance of power, the Government of the State was in a state of sheer chaos; law and order were scarcely existent, and the time-honoured customs of the country, and even the tenets of Mohammedan



HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF KELANTAN.



law, were fast becoming subverted. Four years of administration under the new agreement have effected considerable alteration in the aspect of affairs. The intrigues of the nobility have been checked, and the State revenues have been rescued from their clutches and restored to the Treasury, numerous laws have been passed, justice has been brought within the reach of the populace, many works of public utility have been undertaken, and different departments of Government have been organised with the assistance of English and Siamese officers specially engaged by the State.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Description. The State of Kelantan is situated on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula and lies between latitudes 4.45° and 6.25° north and between longitudes 101.30° and 102.40° east. It is bounded on the west by the Siamese Monton of Patani and by the British protected Malay State of Perak, on the south by the British protected Malay State of Pahang, on the east by the Siamese Malay State of Tringganu, and on the north by the China Sea. Kelantan has a coast line of 60 miles, and her total land frontier is about 360 miles long. The area of the State has been estimated at 5500 square miles, the greatest length from north to south being 115 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west 60 miles.

Physical Geography. Roughly Kelantan may be



THE LIGHTHOUSE, KUALA TUMPAT.

said to consist of the basin of the Kelantan river and its tributaries, with the valleys of the lower Golok and the Semarak rivers on the west and east respectively. All along the sea-shore the land is flat and low-lying, and is intersected by numerous tidal creeks which connect the different rivers and which penetrate to some distance inland. Back from the shore, to a distance of from ten to twenty-five miles, extends a great and fertile plain of a thousand square miles or more, about three quarters of which is under cultivation. Towards the south the level of the land rises and isolated hills appear, surrounded by stretches of more or less open country eminently suitable for grazing. Behind this again the hills run into chains of jungle-clad mountains, the summits of which rise higher and higher as they recede, always towards the south, until, near the southern border of the State, the country becomes a series of wild mountain masses culminating on the southern border in the heights of the far-famed, mysterious Gunong Tahan, the highest peak in the whole Malay Peninsula.

Mountains. Gunong Tahan, or "The forbidden mountain," reputed, like the inaccessible heights of many lands, to be inhabited by demons and

warlocks of a peculiar malevolence, has never been ascended by Malays, who, moreover tremble at the bare idea of invading its recesses. And, indeed, seeing that the immense distance of the ascent entails days of wandering amidst pathless jungle, the imminent risk of exhaustion and starvation and the certainty of malaria, this lack of enterprise on the part of the people of the country is scarcely a matter for surprise. Moreover the Malay, being in no sense addicted to scientific research, and also quite untroubled by the ambitions which inspire the Alpine Society, there is really absolutely nothing to take him up the mountain, unless it be a vague wish, which at times may visit him, that he might become master of the fabulous gold and jewels which, according to tradition, lie upon the mountain-top protected by the fierce Spirits of the Summit. The ascent has, however, been made by Europeans, once in 1899 by a member of the Cambridge Scientific Expedition who went up from the Kelantan side, and who, much to the surprise of the Malays, reappeared alive after many days, though much shaken by fever and dysentery; once in 1901, also from the Kelantan side, and again in 1906 by a party which made the ascent from Pahang. The report of



KOTA BHARU FROM THE RIVER.

these explorers is silent concerning the presence of wealth on the summit, and the only treasure known to have been wrested from the Watchers of the Mountain on these occasions consisted of a few rare botanical specimens. Gunong Tahan is about 8000 feet high. Until the boundary between Kelantan and Pahang has been accurately delimited it remains uncertain to which of the two States the summit of this mountain actually belongs.

Other mountain heights of importance in Kelantan are Gunong Blimbing, Gunong Sitong, Gunong Kemiri, and Gunong Noring, all between 5000 and 6000 feet high, and situated in the south eastern part of the State, and which, though lofty and difficult of access, present to the Malay mind few of the terrors inspired by Gunong Tahan. There are also several lesser Gunongs and an infinity of hills or Bukits, remarkable amongst which are Bukit Yong, a considerable range near the Tringganu border, reported rich in tin; Bukit Merbau, an isolated group standing upon the plain; Bukit Temangan close to the main river about thirty miles inland, also said to be stanniferous; Bukit Kamaheng on the Leggeh border; Bukit Panau and others. "Gunong" means a mountain, and "Bukit" a

hill, but exactly when a height is a "Bukit" and when it is a "Gunong" does not appear capable of accurate determination by the Malay mind. More than one of the "Bukit" of Kelantan would seem to possess all the attributes of "Gunong."

Rivers. In the nomenclature of his rivers the Malay is peculiar. All the great rivers of the Peninsula, the Perak river, the Pahang river, the Kelantan river, and the Patani river are called after, or, as seems equally probable, have given their names to the State of which they are the main artery. The peculiarity consists in the fact that instead of tracing the rivers so named along the main channels and right up to their principal source, regarding all lesser confluent streams as tributaries thereto, the Malay runs them to earth in some small side creek near the mouth of the first big tributary, above the confluence of which the main streams take a new name, only to lose it again when the next big tributary is met. Thus the main river of Kelantan is known as the Betis for the first twenty miles of its course, then as the Ninggiri, then as the Galas, and ultimately as the Kelantan. It is a magnificent river, 120 miles long, 400 yards broad at Kota Bharu eight



THE KELANTAN RIVER, FAR INLAND.

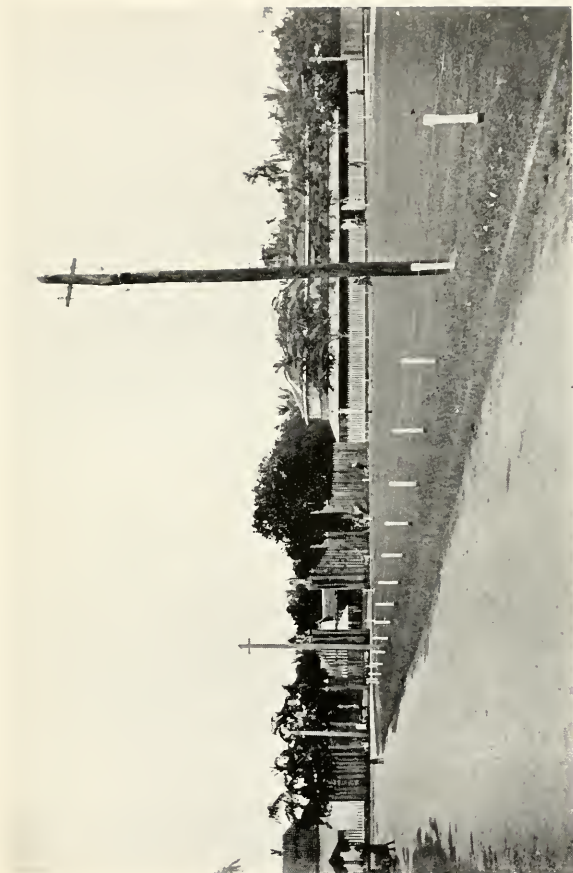
miles from the mouth, and navigable by shallow-draught launches and big country boats for 78 or 80 miles. Sailing vessels of eight feet draught ascend as far as Kota Bharu. The principal tributaries are the Galas, the Lebir, the Nal, the Krah, and the Bagan on the right bank, and the Sitong, the Pergau, and the Kusial on the left. In the upper reaches the river and its tributaries flow for the most part through mountainous, densely wooded country, though here and there, as in the neighbourhood of Pulai, a village in the far south, broad open flats, apparently of ancient alluvial formation, are passed. Waterfalls, set amidst the wildest and most beautiful natural scenery, occur in the Ninggiri reach of the main river, in the Sitong and in the Kusial, while in the Lebir and the Pergau are many rapids. From Kuala Lebir downwards the river flows, a broad and ever-widening stream, between high banks covered at first with ever-green jungle and later with coconut and betel palms, banana trees, and bamboos, hiding the houses of the riparian population which clusters thick upon its banks. During the greater part of the year the river is studded with yellow sand-banks, but during the rainy season these are covered, and the

water descends during six months of the year in a fair broad sheet running high and fast between the banks. About four miles from the sea the river divides and forms a small delta, the soil of which is extremely rich and is nearly all under paddy cultivation. Beyond the mouths of the river there lies a broken semicircle of sand-banks some five miles long, enclosing a large shallow lagoon and forming a bar which precludes the entry into the river of any vessel having more than nine feet draught. At times, however, the great volume of water discharged during the floods, scours a deep channel through the bar, and, until the opening thus made becomes silted up again, the lagoon forms an ideal harbour. At other times the steamers which visit Kelantan are forced to lie outside the bar in the open sea, whereby the trade of the State is a good deal hampered.

The Sungei¹ Golok, coming from the State of Leggeh in Monton² Patani, crosses the western border of Kelantan, flows in a winding course through fifteen miles of open, cultivated land and falls into the sea at Tabar, about nine miles up the coast north-west from the mouth of the

¹ Sungei = River.

² Monton = A Siamese administrative division



THE PADANG, KOTA BHARU.

Kelantan river. Near the confines of Tringganu the river Semarak runs almost parallel to the border line, rising in the Bukit Yong range and falling into the sea at Kuala Semarak, the last littoral village of Kelantan.

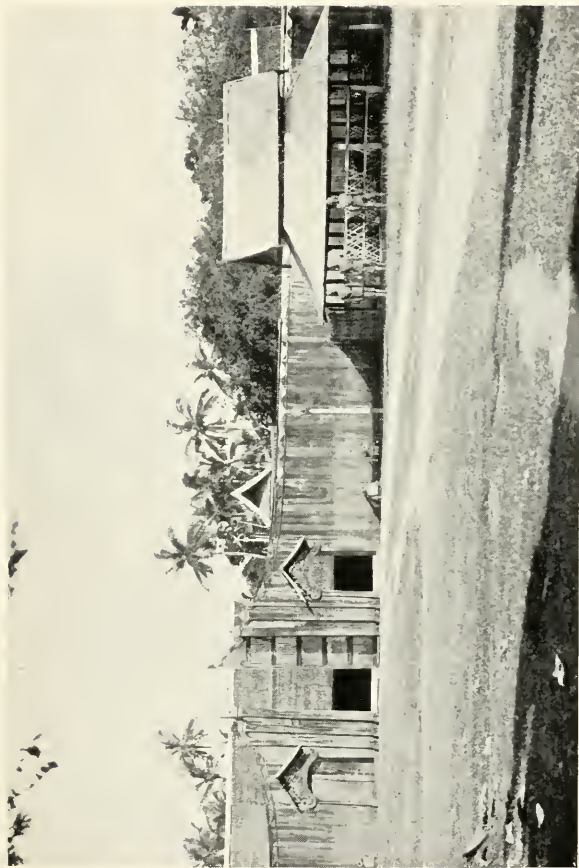
The Littoral. Though the level of the land is low, near the sea there is an abrupt sandy beach, higher than the land behind it, all along the Kelantan coast-line. There is no sign of the low mud-banks and mangrove swamps which characterise the west coast of the Peninsula ; but all along the shore runs a bright double line of silver surf and golden beach, topped by the green of shimmering coconut palms or waving casuarina trees.

The land is advancing seaward round about the mouth of Kelantan river, a fact which is proved by the presence of two well-defined sand beaches lying across the plain, one behind the other, at a distance of three and four miles respectively from the present sea-shore. There are no islands off the coast of Kelantan except the "Turtle-back" island near the north-east border, which belongs to the State of Tringganu.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGICAL.

NOT much is known of the geology of Kelantan, as no geologist has ever visited and examined the State. The highest mountains are largely composed of granite, which, moreover, forms many of the low isolated hills with which the northern plain is dotted. Limestone, also, occurs in many places, though the peculiarly shaped and precipitous limestone hills which are to be seen in the provinces of Ratburi and Lakon in the north of the Peninsula and in the Kinta valley of Perak are absent in Kelantan. The Printian and Turtle-back islands, off the coast of Tringganu, and the hill called Bukit Panau, some twenty-five miles up the Kelantan river, would appear to be outcrops of the same strata of quartzite, schistose rocks, and sandstone. The beds at both places are tilted towards the south west, and though they are separated by thirty miles of flat alluvial



THE BALEI INNER GATEWAY.

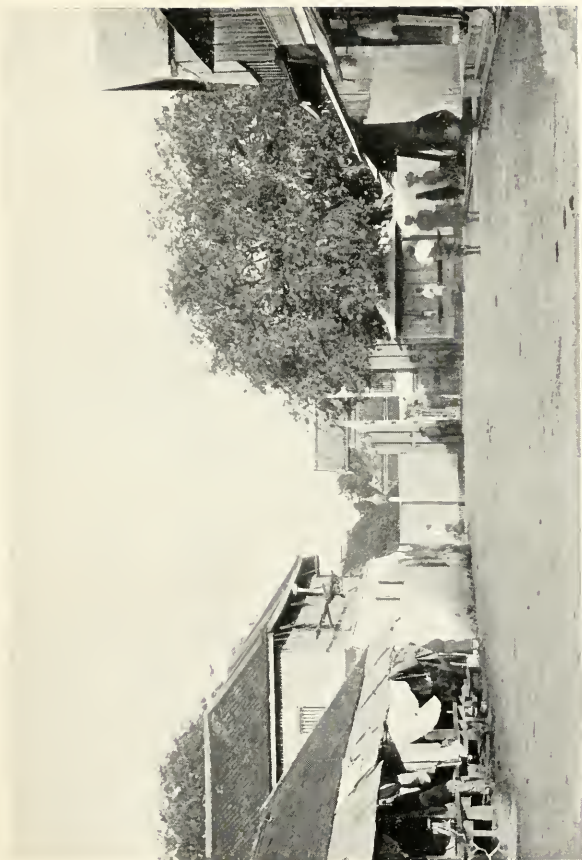
land, with several granite hills between them, it is conceivable that they are the remains of a once great mountain range formed by the upheaving, bending, and faulting action of granite violently intruded from below, and almost the whole of which has now been disintegrated and denuded away. No fossils have hitherto been found in the State. The alluvial deposits in Kelantan are very extensive. In the far south of the State there are several broad valleys the bottoms of which are formed of an ancient alluvium of fertile soil, which in some places is highly cultivated, and in others is, or has been, worked for minerals. The northern districts are almost solely alluvial, the great plain being entirely comprised of, probably, estuarine deposits of detritus carried down from mountains which have long since vanished altogether. The soil thus formed is mostly of very fine consistency, with here and there beds of coarse sand and gravel running through it. Near the sea the older beds have been in places overlaid with recent marine deposit, while inland they are covered, sometimes to the extent of several feet, with the fine and fertile sediment of which a thin layer is annually spread over the land by the regularly recurring floods.

CHAPTER IV.

CLIMATE.

THE climate of Kelantan is mild and equable. In the plains it is strongly affected by the sea, the morning land breeze and the afternoon sea breeze blowing with peculiar regularity during the greater part of the year. Here the temperature, while rarely falling below 69° F., never rises, even at the hottest time of the year, beyond 93° F., and the average daily range of temperature is about 14° F. Among the hills, fifty and more miles from the sea, the heat is greater during the day and less during the night. There the thermometer falls as low as 62° F. and occasionally rises to 96° F., and the average range is about 18° . The oppressive night heat, one of the trials of so many tropical countries, is never felt in Kelantan.

Rainfall. The rainfall is fairly equal through-



OUTSIDE THE RAJA MUDA'S HOUSE.

out the State, being generally, but not always, slightly greater in the far interior than on the coast. The records for the last three years, in fact, show an average of about 102 inches in the hills and about 104 inches in the plains. The months of February, March, and April are the driest of the year, the rainfall during that period being seldom over two inches per month. In October, November, and December a strong wind blows from the north east, bringing with it dense masses of cloud, which frequently hide the sun for several days together, and which deluge the land with heavy rains. Twenty inches in a month is no unusual record during this season. The remaining six months of the year have an equal rainfall averaging from seven to eight inches a month (see Appendix B). In May and June sudden squalls of wind from the southwest are to be expected. These blow with much violence but are of brief duration, and are seldom of sufficient strength to cause any considerable damage. Some thirty years ago the State was practically reduced to ruin by a cyclone which swept down the Kelantan river, uprooted many thousands of coconut trees, destroyed nearly all the houses, and laid waste broad belts of jungle. It was followed by immense forest

fires, which left the country a charred and blackened desert.

Such is the fertility of the soil, however, that no trace of the catastrophe now exists except the presence, amid the jungle which has reclothed the hill-sides, of tall dead trunks of the "changal" trees which withstood the wind but were killed by the fire, and which now supply an excellent building material.



THE POST OFFICE, KOTA BHARU.

CHAPTER V.

THE PEOPLE.

NO complete census of the population has ever been taken. The number of people in the State has hitherto been merely guessed at without any particular data, and the total has been placed at anything between 100,000 (Pallegoix) and 600,000 (Swettenham), but it is now possible to arrive at an estimate of greater accuracy than was obtainable by former writers. The recently introduced system of annual returns, from which the poll-tax lists are compiled, shows close upon 60,000 adult males, which gives, allowing for 60,000 adult females and 180,000 children, or three to each adult female, a total of about 300,000. The average of three living children to each family is perhaps rather low, though the census of Burma and of Siam works out at about that figure; for owing to the com-

parative absence of epidemic diseases, the infant mortality of Kelantan is probably rather less than in those countries, and the actual population may therefore be considered to be rather over than under 300,000. To this figure may be added some 10,000 Sakeis and Jakuns, wild tribes inhabiting the mountains, and of whom little was known beyond the fact that they existed in considerable numbers, until the recent issue of the work of Skeat and Blagden on the pagan races of the Malay Peninsula, gave to the world a mass of valuable information concerning these and other Malayan hill tribes.

The bulk of the population is Malay, or rather that peculiar product of the fusion of Malay, Siamese, and other races which in Kelantan passes for Malay. The Kelantan man is taller, better built, and stronger than the true Malay. He is probably also of a temperament more easy-going, more open and less excitable than his cousins in the south. Gay, debonair, a good sportsman and a humorist, easily moved alike to brief anger and to affection, and endowed by nature with extraordinarily good manners, the man of Kelantan makes, as a casual acquaintance, the best of good company, whether he be a Raja



A STREET IN KOTA BHARU.

at a bull-fight or a peasant engaged as a jungle guide. Below the surface, however, he is a natural born intriguer, and for that reason is also a slave to continual suspicion of the motives of his neighbours. He is consequently an inveterate liar ; but his deceits are far from skilful and his soul is entirely free from shame whenever his prevarications are exposed. That the Malay is lazy and will not work is a common saying in the mouths of Europeans in Malaya. True, the Malay will often decline to work in the particular manner in which the European desires him to do so, that is as a mining cooly or plantation hand in the service of the said European, but the Malay is by no means an idle person. In Kelantan he grows the seventy thousand odd tons of rice which feed the population, he catches and dries fish enough for home consumption and for considerable export, he makes some forty thousand pikuls of kopra every year, he works boats on the river, and, in fact, he makes a very comfortable living, supplies all his wants, and is contented. It is not probable that any European who condemns him would himself continue to work at tin mine or rubber estate after he had made enough to satisfy all his wants and to be able to realise all his ideals in order merely

to satisfy the demand of some stranger for labour. The Siamese in the State number about 15,000. They live chiefly in the coast districts, in villages apart from the Malays, where they follow their own religion and customs unmolested. They are well behaved and prosperous. The Siamese of Kelantan are chiefly the descendants of settlers from the northern parts of the Peninsula, but there are also several villages near the coast the forebears of the inhabitants of which came from Siam proper, accompanying the Siamese general, Phaya Pitsnulok, on a military expedition some sixty years ago, and afterwards being left behind to keep the peace between Kelantan and the neighbouring state of Sai. Of foreigners in the State the Chinese number about 8000. In former years the Chinese element was purely Hokien, individuals of which family settled in Kelantan long years ago, and, in spite of various kinds and degrees of oppression, persisted there, joining with the Malays in rigid exclusion of all other Chinese. Within the last two or three years, however, many Singapore Chinese and Hailams have come in, either as shopkeepers or as labourers, and the Chinese population is now rapidly increasing. Of natives of various parts of India there is



KELANTAN PEASANTS.

a small number, upwards of a hundred Moham-medan Klings, natives of the west coast of India, cattle-traders and cloth-sellers, and, in addition to the company of Sikh Police, a few Punjabi and Afghan money-lenders, pedlars, etc. A certain number of Arabs reside in Kota Bharu, where they carry on trade on principles which, but for the odour of sanctity which surrounds them, would infallibly have caused their undoing long ago. A floating population of some forty Europeans, employed in the Government service and in various mining and planting enterprises, makes up the sum of the foreign population. This last element, which is probably destined to grow and greatly to influence the destiny of all the rest in the not remote future, was entirely absent until about eight years ago, at which date the concession-hunter first obtained a footing in the country. Before that time Kelantan was to the European a dark and mysterious land, concerning which almost nothing was known, but of which, owing to the somewhat lurid light thrown upon it by the tales of very occasional travellers, the worst was readily believed. Now, however, the evil reputation of former days is being contradicted, and, indeed, it would almost appear at this day that Kelantan is one of the

most delectable of lands to live in, for those few foreigners who have made their abode there cease not from sounding its praises, one result of which is becoming apparent in the increasing contemplation of the State as a field for enterprise and investment by the people of the neighbouring centres of commercial activity.

Costume. The costume of the Kelantan peasant is of a simple nature. A square of cotton cloth called "Kain Lepas," hitched round the waist, and falling to his knees, a wisp of painted calico artistically bound round his shaven poll, and a third cloth wrapped about his middle, forming a belt in which arms, money, betel-nut, and tobacco can be carried, complete his outfit. Thus attired he is prepared for any of the occupations which his daily life may bring him. Is it a long journey to perform, he thrusts his kriss into his cloth belt, hides a parcel of rice and a little extra tobacco in the folds of the latter, takes his spear in hand, and is ready for the road. Does the season of the year call him to the ploughing, he goes forth without sartorial preparation of any kind, and takes his buffalo to the field. Wet or fine, his costume is the same. He has no boots to be spoilt by mud, and no coat to be injured by rain ; with shirts



KELANTAN PEASANT WOMEN.



and collars he is unacquainted, though he sometimes wears a calico vest, and trousers he recognises only as the garments of his betters. He has a silk "sarong" or skirt for marriages, funerals, and Friday's church-going, and, perhaps, if a Haji, a long Arab coat, brought back long since from Mecca, and now old, worn, and musty, but still honourable. Far different from the peasant, the nobility, or "Anak Raja," the official class, and the well-to-do traders are nothing if not dressy. They flaunt it in silks and satins of striking design; gay velvet caps cover their heads, striped with gold if the wearer be "Raja"; neat white coats with astonishing buttons are the correct thing, and white pipe-clayed, or sometimes patent-leather shoes, with stockings, often, alas, open-work, complete their costume. On the smallest provocation, moreover, they appear in the most beautiful raiment of European cut, though their efforts in this last direction are not always crowned with success. Such, at least, is the costume of the better-class youth of the capital. The older men have usually a more subdued appearance, affecting dark-coloured coat, sarong, rich in material but of modest colour and design, and heelless Malay shoes without stockings. On occasions of state the full dress

Malay costume is frequently worn with remarkably pleasing effect.

The usual costume of the Malay woman consists, like that of the peasant man, of three cloths. The first (Sarong) is fastened round the waist and falls to the ankles; the second (Kembau) is hitched round the body under the arms and over the bust and falls over the sarong to a few inches below the hips, being usually adjusted to reveal the lines of the figure as clearly as possible; and the third (Kelumbong) is a loose shawl which is supposed to be used to conceal the head, face, and shoulders, but which is generally so arranged as to leave those parts uncovered. All classes wear the same costume, that of the ladies of high degree differing from the dress of their lowly sisters in quality, perhaps, but not in form or quantity.

This being a Mohammedan country one might expect to find the female part of the population confined to the houses or allowed to go abroad only on rare occasions and when carefully veiled from the vulgar eye. Custom, however, has decreed quite otherwise, and, as regards the position of women, the Kelantanese follow the customs of their Siamese, Burmese, Cambodian and other Mongolian neighbours rather than



WOMAN OF KELANTAN.

the sterner precepts of their adopted religion. The women move about with perfect freedom, buying and selling in the markets and in the shops, visiting their friends and assisting their husbands in their agricultural pursuits, and except for the wearing of the Kelumbong, which burlesque is the only concession to Islam, their habits and manners are scarcely to be distinguished from the usually modest behaviour of the females of other Indo-Chinese races. The better class very occasionally wear the "Kebaya" or long sacque coat, commonly seen in Singapore and in the southern States, and on festive occasions display much jewellery of quaint design. The cotton clothing of the people is partly woven by the women and partly imported ready-made. Value of imports of cotton yarn amount to \$100,000, of cotton cloth to \$150,000 a year.

Physique. The average height of the Kelantan men is about 5 feet 3 inches; that of the women three or four inches less. The men are usually slight but strong in build and of good muscular development. Beard and moustache are rudimentary or entirely absent, the head is generally kept shaved, the complexion varies from olive in the upper class to dark brown in the peasantry ;

the head is brachycephalic in shape, and the facial angle usually rather low.

The women, when young, are well-formed little creatures, to whose plump figures the habit of carrying heavy weights balanced on the head imparts erectness and grace of outline. Their straight black hair is worn long, is drawn away from the face, and knotted at the back of the head and is usually embellished with flowers. In complexion they are slightly fairer than the men, while their modest, vivacious deportment is by no means without charm. Their period of bloom, however, is but short. Early marriage, prolific child-bearing, and hard work soon steal all their charms away, and, at an age when western women are entering upon their prime, they are already sinking into the decrepitude of old age.



THE 'KELUMBONG' AS GARMENT.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

KOTA BHARU, the capital, is the only town in the State. It is situated on the right bank of the river about six miles from the sea, and may be said to comprise a semicircle of a mile radius, the Musjid, or Mosque, standing on the middle of the arc. The population is now close on 10,000 and is increasing, chiefly owing to immigration of Straits Chinese, of Mohammedan Klings, and of Malays from other parts of the Peninsula. The town is well laid out with metalled roads which divide the area into many rectangular blocks. The principal building is the Palace of H.H. the Raja, standing in an enclosure of from five to six acres, which opens through a massive old gateway of quaint construction, on to a turf-covered oval of some two acres in extent, surrounded by a road and by the Court House, the Revenue

Office, the Post and Telegraph Office, the School House and the dwellings of some of the nobility. Other buildings are the Palace of H.H. the Raja Muda, the Post Office, the Customs House, and the new Market. There is also a small furnished Rest House. The principal streets have paved side walks, are lighted by lamps at night, and are swept clean every morning. Thatch, the use of which was universal a short while ago, is giving place to tiles, and a great deal of unsightly but useful corrugated iron is used in the construction of houses. Within the last three years upwards of 150 substantial houses have been built mostly for use as shops. The market is a large and commodious building, is densely thronged every day, and here excellent fish and provisions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap, and beef and mutton are sold twice a week. The Central Jail, built to contain 200 convicts, and just completed, is situated outside the town in a wide open space and near the Military Police barracks.

Upon an island separated from the west of the town by a narrow creek is situated the Chinese quarter or Kampong China. Here beneath the benevolent sway of the Captain China some 1000 Chinese live, and here they



THE "KELUMBONG" AS ORNAMENT.

are allowed to keep pigs, gamble, and drink, as their manner is, all unmolested. Certain trades, such as the blacksmiths, the pork butchers, and the dyers are confined to Kampong China, but many Chinese watch-menders, tailors, carpenters, and general dealers have recently taken to living in the main town.

The most important villages in the State are Tumpat (population 4000), Tabar (population 3000), Bacho (population 2000) and Semarak (population 500), on the coast, and Kampong Laut on the river, the latter some fifteen miles inland, Pasir Putteh (population 1000) near the Tringganu border, and Wachap Nau (population 1000), seven miles west of Kota Bharu.

Each of these villages is provided with a Police Station and a market, and each is the head-quarters of a Government Official, a Datch or a Toh Kweng. Wachap Nau is a Chinese centre. The sweeping statement which has sometimes been made, that the greater part of the east coast of the Peninsula is an almost uninhabited forest, is singularly misleading so far as the Kelantan coast, where the population is dense.

The only village of any size in the far interior is Pulai, about 100 miles from the sea, with

a population of some 500 people, mostly Chinese, engaged in gold washing.

Besides the above there is an almost infinite number of small villages, varying from half a dozen to fifty houses, dotted all over the plain and extending far up the main river.



HOUSE OF A MALAY NOBLE.

CHAPTER VII.

RELIGION.

THE prevailing religion is Shaffi Mohammedanism. The State is divided into 250 "mukim" or parishes, each of which has its Imam (vicar) and Toh Bilal (curate), who conduct services in the "Surao" or praying house, who officiate at marriages and deaths, and in whose charge is the general moral and spiritual welfare of the community. There are three musjids, or mosques, in and near the capital. The religious system is mainly supported on the "zakkat" and "pettra" offerings, which are a sort of tithes contributed by the whole population, the Government providing salary for the "Mufti" or chief religious authority, for the "Sherria" Court, where matrimonial disputes and questions of inheritance are settled, and a small grant in aid of repairs to the Musjids. The people

are naturally prone to neglect the observances of religion, but are kept up to the mark by the periodical infliction of penance for absence from the Friday service. It is no uncommon thing to see a well-to-do citizen carrying a load of sand from the river to the Musjid compound in compulsory atonement for back-sliding. The religion of Islam is not more than seven hundred years old in any part of the Malay Peninsula, and it is less than 400 years since it obtained a firm footing in Kelantan. Much of the animistic superstition which formerly constituted the religion of the people persists to this day, thinly covered by a veneer of Mohammedanism and ready to crop up at any moment of stress, not only amongst the peasantry but in the highest quarters. It needs but an obstinate ailment in the family of the Raja, for instance, for little trays containing eggs, rice, etc., as offerings to this, that, and the other air spirit, to appear hanging from the boughs of trees near the Palace or placed beside some object which is "Kramat," or the abode of an, usually evil-disposed, essence. An old iron ship's gun, lying rusting in Kota Bharu, is the reputed abode of a peculiarly powerful spirit, and not all the threats and exhortations



ENTRANCE TO THE MUSJID, KOTA BHARU.

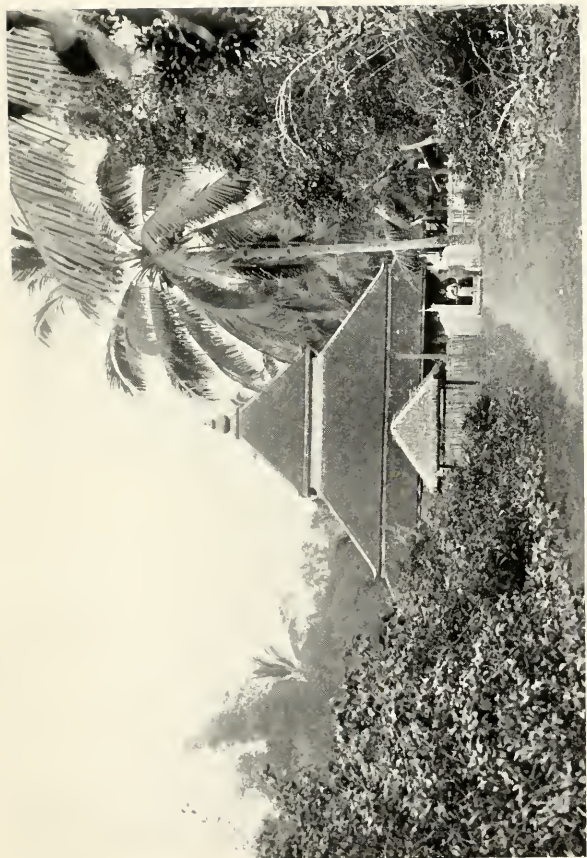
of the Imam can prevent the continual crudescence around it of little flags, jos-sticks, tiny cups of rice and other offerings. Indeed, the Malay of Kelantan, whose professed religion sternly forbids it, persists in surrounding himself with a host of invisible beings of earth, air, and water, quite as numerous as that of the Burman or the Siamese, whose capacious belief accepts them all, and though bird-cage-like little temples "Nat Sin" or "San Phra Poom" are not found under trees or in rocky clefts as in Burma or Siam, yet the hills, woods, and streams of Kelantan all have their Dryads.

There are forty "Wats" or Buddhist monasteries in the State, the yellow-robed inmates of which minister to the spiritual needs of the Siamese portion of the population. The affairs of the "Wats" are managed by the ecclesiastical head of the province of Lakon (Chao Ka Na Nakon Sri Tammarat). The chief Buddhist monk of the State, an old man of eighty-four years, who had lived in Kelantan all his life, and whose memory was stored with highly interesting information regarding the history of the State, died a short while ago, much regretted by everybody, his superior sanctity having long been fully recognised alike by Mohammedans and Buddhists.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGE.

THE universal language of the State is Malay. The Kelantan dialect is a fearsome-sounding jargon in the ear of the Malay of other parts, full of strange clippings and contortions, and sprinkled with words of local manufacture or of a Siamese origin, unknown in any other parts of Malaya. Yet, to the accustomed ear, this dialect is a musical one, for the Kelantan Malay delights in the use of vowels and inserts them freely in his words to avoid, wherever possible, the use of two consonants together. Final consonants also are more frequently dropped than in the dialects of the south, whereby the speech is much softened. The habit of pronouncing the final "a" as "aw" and the letter "g" very soft as "gh" or almost "h" is, at first, quite bewildering to strange ears. The visitor from other Malay countries is not



THE OLD MUSJID, KAMPONG LAUT.

long, however, in discovering that these dialectical peculiarities induce the Kelantan dialect with many subtleties of expression not to be found elsewhere. The literature consists of the few books and writings common to the Malay States generally, but few people ever read anything except the Koran. The Siamese and most of the old-time Chinese use the Singora dialect of Siamese, but all know Malay as a second language. Very few Kelantan Malays have any acquaintance with Siamese, and though some of the nobility have a smattering of that language, picked up during former years of residence at Bangkok, H.H. the Raja himself knows no word of it.

There has recently been introduced, for use in the Secretariat, a typewriter of the Arabic character in which Malay is written. It is made by the Remington Company and is probably the first machine of its kind in Malaya. Should it be found successful, it is probable that others will be procured for use in the Government Service generally.

The ruling family does not claim descent, as is usual in the other Malay States, from the Royal houses of Sumatra and Malacca, but have traditions of an adventurer named Long Junus, a

Malay who is supposed to have come "from the East," many hundreds of years ago, settled on the Kelantan coast and founded the clan. The Malay Annals, that jumble of fable and fact which constitutes the only history of the Malays, mentions Kelantan only in connection with the wars of Sultan Mahmud Shah, the last Sultan of Malacca. This Prince, it appears, sent an army about the year 1490 A.D. to invade Kelantan because that State had declined to recognise him as its suzerain. The State was found to be very large and powerful ; but the inhabitants being without firearms (then newly introduced to Malacca) the country was soon laid waste and in spite of fierce battles in which the men of Malacca and the Kelantanese mutually amoked against each other with much fury, the Sultan of Kelantan, Mansur Shah, was slain, his son put to flight and his three daughters carried off to Malacca, where they were married to the Sultan Mahmud Shah.

Whether any connection existed between Long Junus "from the East" and the Sultan Mansur Shah, it is impossible to surmise. The "Malay Annals" hint that the latter was descended from the Royal family found reigning in the Peninsula at the time of the invasion of the ancestors of



LAUGGAR, THE SULTAN'S BURIAL PLACE.

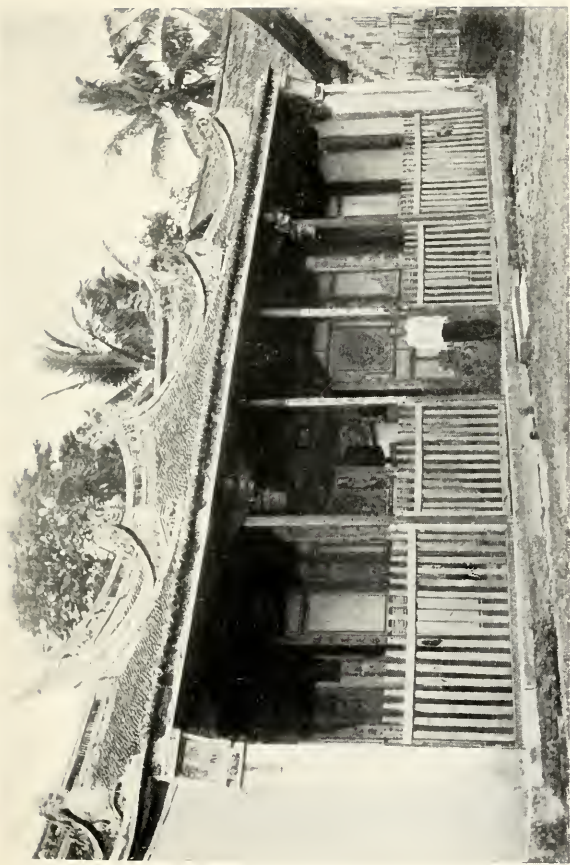
the Malacca Sultans, but that family was probably of Siamese or Khmer origin, which does not fit in with the "East" theory. It is to be noted that the names of the three Kelantan princesses who were carried off to Malacca were all distinctly Siamese.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY.

THE early history of Kelantan is lost in obscurity. Owing to the fact that no records have ever been kept, and no particular effort has, in the past, been made to keep alive the traditions of the State even by oral transmission, it is not known either whence the ancestors of the Kelantan Malays came, or what was the origin of the ruling family which has apparently held sway in the country with certain periods of interruption for several centuries.

It seems probable, however, that the existence of Kelantan as a strong and united community has not been continuous in the past, but that the districts which are now comprised in the State have been, during long intervals, divided into a number of petty chiefdoms, subordinate alternately to Patani on the north and to Tring-



CHINESE JOSS-HOUSE, KAMPONG CHINA.

ganu on the south. That there was a town of some importance not far from the mouth of the Kelantan river at least 350 years ago is proved by the fact that the Portuguese and Dutch maps of the sixteenth century all show a capital city there, the name of which is variously given as Calantan, Calatam, and Calantao. Hardly any references are made to Kelantan in any of the annals of the early European traders in the Far East, though Patani, close by, was for many years one of the great centres of trade of the Portuguese, Dutch, and English. It is remarkable also that in the maps of the Malay Peninsula made by Father Placide and by Guendeville at the beginning of the eighteenth century, no town of Kelantan is marked, though the river of that name is shown, while in Roberts' map of 1757 the town reappears. It is quite possible that during the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the statelet which had the town as its capital had been altogether broken up beneath the sway of Patani or Tringganu, and that it was not until well on in the eighteenth century that it began to emerge once more, owing probably to the weakening of its conqueror.

It is definitely known, however, that about the

year 1780 the chiefs who ruled in Kelantan had all been more or less subdued and brought into subjection by the Raja of Kubang Labu, a fortified place on the west side of the river opposite the present site of Kota Bharu. This prince had seized Kubang Labu on the death of his father, had killed or put to flight all his brothers, and, after years of intrigue and war, had made himself master of an area almost equal to that of the State as it now is. He was not, however, left long in the peaceful enjoyment of his victories, for a brother named Jangut whom he had unfortunately omitted to execute, appeared suddenly with a strong following and attacked him in the capital. The brother was with much trouble repulsed, was driven out of the State, and peace was restored. Jangut, however, was not to be beaten. He retired to Tringganu, where he obtained the services of a certain Wan Jaffar a commander in the Tringganu army, with whom he arranged for an attack in force upon Kelantan, promising to his ally the sovereignty of the eastern part of the State in the event of the invasion proving successful. The attack was made, and the unfortunate Rajah of Kubang Labu, finding his forces quite outnumbered, surrendered his throne and fled to Patani. The



CHARITY, A WAYSIDE REST HOUSE.

victorious Jangut thereupon proceeded to subdue the whole State, which labour he accomplished with comparative ease with the guns and men brought from Tringganu by General Wan Jaffar, pushing his frontier a good way east and north-east into territory which was recognised as belonging to Patani. He then built a new capital on Pulau Saba, an island in the Kelantan river, which has since been entirely washed away by floods, established Wan Jaffar as feudatory Raja of the eastern part of the State with his capital at the village of Limbat, and lived as acknowledged ruler of Kelantan for seventeen years. A nominal subjection of Kelantan to Tringganu, which appears to have prevailed since the invasion of Jangut, disappeared at this time, the two States being henceforth recognised by Siam as on an equal footing though His Majesty Phra Pradiyut did not then confer upon the Raja titles equal to those enjoyed by the Sultan of Tringganu.

The fortunes of Raja Wan Jaffar's sub-State are soon told. After a long reign he died and was succeeded by his son and grandson in turn, who both took the title of Rajah Limbat. The last Rajah Limbat was succeeded by his son Raja Slia, who found himself, on coming into power, in a position of practical independence,

the suzerainty of Pulau Saba or Kota Bharu, as it had then become, having through intrigues at Court been so weakened as to be almost a dead letter. Raja Slia, however, soon got into trouble, for, following in the footsteps of his great-grandfather the general, he became involved in the politics of a foreign State. He extended hospitality to one Bahman, Orang Kaya of Semantan, a defeated rebel who had fled from Pahang in 1892, and proceeded to concoct schemes for the invasion of that State. In the year 1894 these plots came to a head, and Bahman, provided with a following of 150 of the men of Limbat, re-entered Pahang with the intention of defeating the British, who had established a protectorate there, and of dividing the State with Rajah Slia. Their hopes, however, were short-lived. The Kelantan mercenaries, practising the art of war as understood in Malaya, surprised a small police-station, robbed some boats, burnt a few houses, murdered a few men, outraged a few women, and then, fearing the appearance of a real enemy, fled into the jungle, where they took up a fortified position. Here they were found by a detachment of Sikhs of the Malay States Guides, who, entirely ignoring the rules of war, attacked them without any



THE NEW MARKET (UNDER CONSTRUCTION).

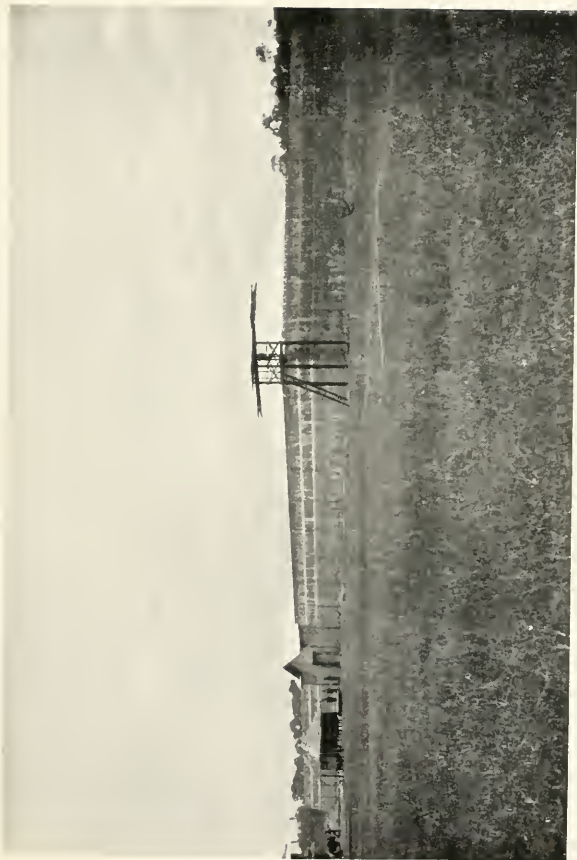
beating of gongs or other warning, stormed their stockade in the most foolhardy manner, killed a third of their number, and sent Bahman, Rajah Slia, and the remainder flying back to Kelantan with their great ambitions shattered for ever. Shortly afterwards, as the result of negotiations between the British and Siamese Governments, Raja Slia and Bahman were arrested by the latter Power and were sent into perpetual exile in the far north of Siam. Limbat thereupon ceased to exist as a feudatory State, and was incorporated with Kelantan proper.

On the death of Rajah Jangut, Raja Mahmat, his favourite son, became ruler. Things went fairly well for a time, though his three brothers, the Raja Muda, the Temangong, and the Rajah Banggor Bendahara, entered into several unsuccessful conspiracies against him. At length the State became involved in a war between Patani and Siam. Assistance in arms and men was lent to the former, and after his final defeat the Rajah of Patani and his family took refuge at Pulau Saba. Siam thereupon sent an expedition to demand the surrender of the rebel, which demand, after some demur, was complied with, Raja Mahmat at the same time making overtures of submission to Siam through the hereditary Governor of

Ligor (Nakon Sri Tammarat), and agreeing to pay triennially a tribute of golden flowers to Siam.

The peace thus obtained did not last long, the Temangong having gone upstream to Pulai, in the far south of the State, was murdered by the Chinese gold miners of that place, at the instigation, it was afterwards proved, of his brother, Raja Banggor Bendahara. The youthful Raja Snik, son of the Temangong, took the matter up, and after having exterminated the Chinese at Pulai, attacked his uncle, who was forced to fly to Menara, a village just across the Patani border, where he remained quiescent for a time.

At length Raja Mahmat, having ruled for thirty years and feeling his end approaching, sent for Raja Banggor, for whom it appears he had retained affection, and, disregarding the claims of the Raja Muda, appointed him to be his successor. Raja Banggor took up his residence at Pulau Saba and at once began to make himself unpopular by his evil practices, so that when Raja Mahmat shortly afterwards died (about the year 1837), the people declined to recognise his choice of a successor, but declared in favour of the Raja Muda. The latter, however, a man who had long enjoyed much popularity on account of his gentle dis-



THE PRISON, KOTA BHARU.

position, declined the honour which was offered to him, and, to avoid further trouble, retired to the Court of Siam, whence he was shortly afterwards sent to found a new family as Raja of Patani. Raja Snik, however, and his brother, Raja Kota, sons of the late Temangong, were men of another kidney. On the flight of the Raja Muda they took up arms against their remaining uncle, Raja Banggor Bendahara, who had by this time seized the throne, and besieged him in the capital. The investment lasted for three months, by the end of which time Raja Banggor Bendahara, overcome by fear, determined upon flight. He left the town by night with his followers, in a number of boats, and, though several of his men were killed or captured, got away himself to Menara, thus terminating a very perturbed reign of about one year. Awang Kichi and Abu Bakar, two of his leading men, on being brought captive before Raja Snik, explained that they were no more than dogs, and whereas they had hitherto barked to the order of Raja Banggor Bendahara, were now prepared to do the same for a new master. They were therefore pardoned and taken into favour, and as they represented most of the followers of Raja Banggor Bendahara, all

opposition to Raja Snik ceased, and he and his brother established themselves as joint rulers of the country (1838). They had not, however, seen the last of Raja Banggor Bendahara, for a few years later, having gathered together a party of adventurers, that warrior once more entered the country from Menara and made such head against the forces of his nephews that the latter were obliged to call for the intervention of Siam. One Phaya Chayah was dispatched from Ligor with a force which made short work of Raja Banggor Bendahara, driving him back to Menara and capturing many members of his family. Having been approached by the nobles and people of the State and requested to settle the question of the rulership, the Siamese Government now determined to appoint a Sultan of Kelantan, a rank to which no Raja had hitherto attained in that country. A difficulty, however, arose in the choice of a man to fill the proposed exalted position. Raja Snik was, without doubt, the most intelligent member of the ruling family, but Raja Kota had established a great reputation as a fighter, and it was feared that whichever was preferred, the other would in all probability rebel against him before long. The expedient was therefore adopted of making both the brothers



A COUNTRY ROAD.

Sultans, Snik to be the actual ruler and Kota to receive the title of Sultan Dewa and to be Commander of the Army and the head of the executive. This step, which was doubtless suggested by the custom obtaining at that time in Siam, of investing the eldest brother of the king with royal dignity, was carried into effect at Bangkok by order of His Majesty King Nang Klao ; but the result was not very happy, for, after a brief interval of peace, the brother Sultans fell to quarrelling and the intervention of Siam was again called for.

The Sultan Dewa's party was dispersed and he and his family were deported to Siam, whence, after a time, he was appointed to the vacant Rajaship of Jering, one of the small States into which Patani had been divided after the last rebellion against Siam. Thereafter Sultan Snik, who was now universally known as Sultan Mulut Merah, or the "Sultan with the red mouth," ruled in Kelantan for many years, receiving the title of Phaya Phipit Phak Di from His Majesty the King of Siam, paying visits at intervals to Bangkok and submitting his triennial golden flowers, to the value of about \$11,000, to his suzerain. In his old age he grew very short-tempered and ruled his people with some harshness, inflicting capital punishment with frequency, and practising

mutilation as a penalty for theft. His tyranny, however, secured peace to the State, and, though he had two brothers besides the ex-Sultan Dewa, one of whom was the Raja Muda, and a host of direct and collateral descendants, no noise of rebellion was heard in the land for a period of thirty-five years. Under these changed circumstances Kelantan grew in strength and prosperity, and when in the year 1877 the old man at last resigned the cares of government in order to make his soul, he left the State a strong, united, and populous community.

Comparatively early in his reign, Sultan Mulut Merah removed his capital from Pulau Saba to Kota Bharu, "the new Capital," a step which was rendered necessary by the rapid erosion of the banks of Pulau Saba by the waters of the river, and in the palace which he built then, his great grandson the present Raja now rules.

Phaya Ratsada, the favourite son of Sultan Mulut Merah, and whom he had named as his successor upon abdicating, was now appointed Sultan by his Majesty the present King at Bangkok. He was already a man past middle age, but he ruled for eleven years with wisdom and moderation, and kept together the State which his father had left him. The most notable events of his



A COUNTRY LANE.

reign were the devastating of the country by a cyclone which destroyed an immense amount of property, followed by a severe pestilence amongst the cattle, seriously checking the prosperity which long years of peace had fostered, and the settlement, by a Siamese commission, of the western border of the State, the indefiniteness of which was becoming a grave cause of friction.

The worst thing which Sultan Tengah did for his country was the breeding of an inordinately large family, the members of which were destined to bring much trouble upon the State at a later date. When he died in 1888 he left a dozen sons, most of whom were just coming to man's estate, and eight or nine daughters. His death was the signal for an outburst of quarrelling amongst these, firstly as to who should succeed him, and secondly regarding the division of his property. The first point was settled by the appointment, by Siam, of Ahmat Bendahara to be Sultan, but the second matter, after causing endless disputes and intrigues, has not been brought to a final conclusion yet, and very probably never will be.

Sultan Ahmat ruled for seven years and died worn out by the constant worries of his situation. His brothers plotted against him all through

his reign, and the cause of his sudden death was never satisfactorily explained. The intervention of the Siamese Government was so frequently asked for to keep the young Rajas in subjection that His Majesty at length found it necessary to appoint a Resident Commissioner to Kota Bharu to keep the peace between the Sultan and his brothers. Furthermore, several of the young men were called to Bangkok, where they lived for varying periods, very well treated and unable to make mischief. The Resident Commissioner advised the Sultan on many points connected with the administration, and was instrumental in the introduction of several reforms, of which may be cited the building of a Court House and the appointment of Judges, the building of a jail, the assessment of land revenue on good principles, and the creation of a Police force. His time was principally occupied, however, in keeping the peace between the different members of the ruling family, and not very much could be done in the way of reform so long as the disputes of these gentlemen absorbed almost the whole of his attention.

Judging by such past history of Kelantan as is available, it would seem that it has always been a matter of course for the Sultan's



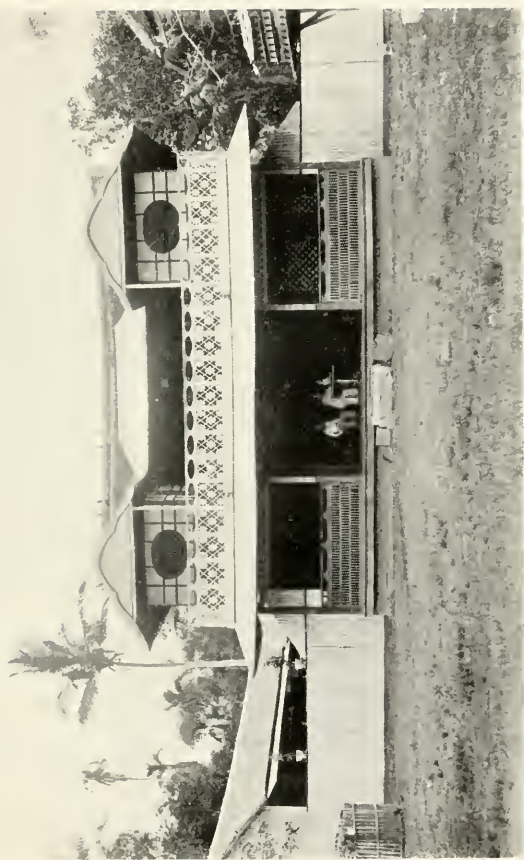
A ROAD NEAR KOTA BHARU.

brothers to spend their time in plotting against him, and the young nobles of the time of Sultan Ahmat, in so doing, merely acted after their kind and in the manner sanctified by ancient usage. The Sultan was a hard and overbearing person who made it his object to maintain his power over the State and all in it, to the full as complete as that wielded by his father; but the Rajas, or Tungkus, as they now began to be called, declined to accept from a brother the treatment to which they had perforce submitted at the hands of their father. Unwilling to acknowledge that their brother, by virtue of his accession to the rulership under sanction of His Siamese Majesty, had acquired any authority over them, they furiously resented his autocratic behaviour, and several of them, having banded themselves together to secure his overthrow, were prepared to go to any length and to invoke any aid to achieve their purpose. And it happens thus that history presents us with the spectacle of an embryo British Radical M.P. sitting on a sand-bank opposite Kota Bharu and listening, at midnight, to seditious whisperings, and to the applications of a lot of rebellious Malay youths for arms and other assistance, to enable them to assassinate their

blood relation and to elect in his stead one of their number who would certainly be no whit better disposed towards them than he whose undoing they sought. Sir Henry Norman, however, was proof against the temptation to organise a *coup d'état* in Kelantan, and left the disaffected party to accomplish their ends in some other way. The Sultan died about a year later (1895).

Sultan Ahmat was succeeded by his brother, one of the plotters, who became known as Sultan Mansoor, and who had no sooner received his appointment from the Court of Siam than he found all his brothers arrayed against him and already busy scheming to compass his downfall. The unfortunate gentleman led a most unhappy life for three years, during which he must often have devoutly wished his elder brother had remained alive, and at the end of that short period died with extraordinary suddenness (1898).

At this time, and for some few years previously, there had been growing up in the British colony of Singapore a strong desire to secure to British interests the same facilities for trade and for commercial enterprise in all parts of the Malay Peninsula as were offered by the Malay States under British protection. It seemed, at the time, quite clear to the colonists that they could not

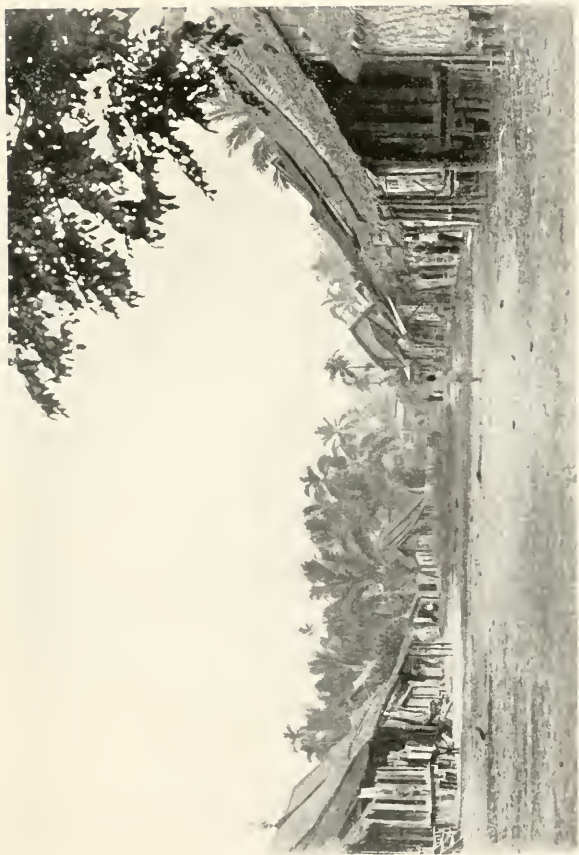


THE CAPTAIN CHINA'S HOUSE.

expect such facilities in Kelantan unless the State were under British protection, and hence considerable efforts were made to demonstrate, in spite of the repeated admissions by British statesmen of her rights, and of the presence in Kelantan of a Siamese Resident Commissioner, that Siam had never by any act of sovereignty vindicated her rights over Kelantan, and had now, therefore, no business to interfere with the affairs of that State. This contention of the colonists soon became known in Kelantan, where, amongst the numerous amateurs of conspiracy, an anti-Siamese party was soon formed which hoped, by encouraging colonial desires, to bring about a change, or at least a condition of unrest, out of which it would go hard if its members could not reap advantage for themselves. The insinuations of this party, which was sufficiently powerful even to force the ruler at times to act as its mouthpiece, gave rise to the idea, erroneous, but natural to those who judged by outside appearances, that Kelantan as a whole was anxious to exchange the suzerainty of Siam for the protection of England.

When, therefore, the present Raja Snik (who has not assumed the rank of Sultan) became ruler, with the Siamese title of Phaya Phipit

Pakdi, he found his position to be one of extreme difficulty. It is not necessary here to recapitulate the discussions which at this time took place in many quarters on the subject of Kelantan—discussions which were rendered the more difficult by the readiness of the Raja to utter, equally as his own, the sentiments of the majority of the inhabitants one day, and the diametrically opposed opinions of the revolutionary minority the next, in his frantic desire to stand well with both sides. It is sufficient to state that, after several years of uncertainty, during which both Siam and England hung aloof, while even the very form of settled government was lost amid the bickerings and intrigues of the rival parties in the State, a *modus vivendi* was at last arrived at, England formally recognising the suzerainty of Siam, and the two Powers agreeing to certain arrangements concerning future administration, the result of which has been the establishment, in the year 1903, of the present régime, the silencing, for a time at least, of the intriguing element, the restoration of law and order, and the inception of what it is hoped may prove an era of prosperity, to which British trade, now cordially invited by Siam, will largely contribute.



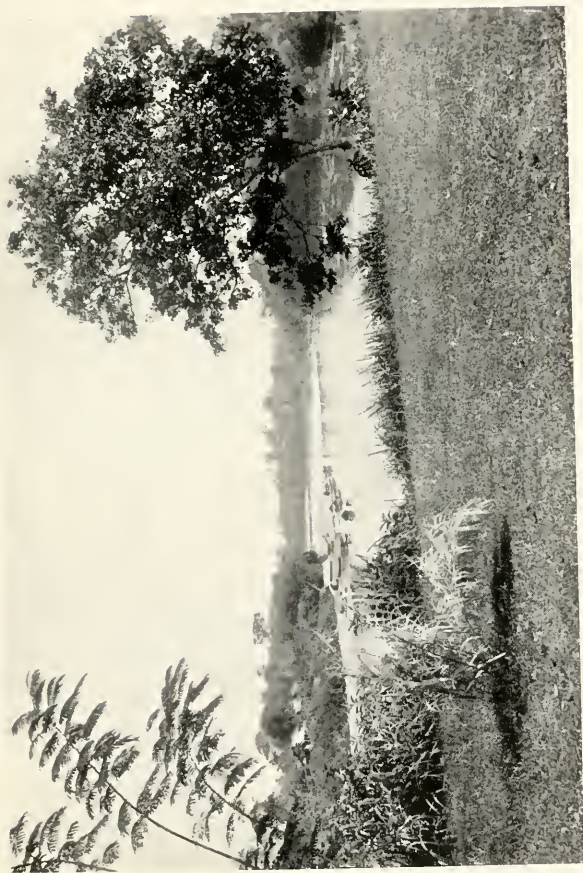
KAMPONG CHINA (CHINA TOWN).

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WATERWAYS supply the principal means of communication in the State. The rivers and their tributaries penetrate into most parts of the interior, and the districts near the coast are intersected by a system of creeks which connects all the rivers in their lower reaches, and which furnishes a ready means of communication between the villages situated a little way inland from the sea-shore. The Government registers of boat licenses show upwards of 6000 craft of various descriptions, from 60 to 70 tons—schooners to small open market boats. The river boats, chiefly used for carrying merchandise, are the “Prau Daud,” a covered boat with a broad, square, upturned bow, and the “Kepala Belalang,” or “Grasshopper Head,” a covered boat of less beam than the “Prau Daud,” and

with a sharp prow. These boats carry sometimes as much as five koyans (about twelve tons) of paddy. They are poled up-stream and are rowed down. They are able to ascend the main river as far as eighty miles from the capital. Ten miles a day up-stream is the usual rate of progress, and a fair-sized boat can be hired for \$5 a day, complete with crew. Innumerable fishing boats daily put out to sea from the maritime villages, and, returning with their catches of fish, sail far up the rivers to the different inland markets. From the large "Payang," with a crew of twenty men, to the diminutive but graceful "Linchong," which two men can manage, all are excellent sailers; and, with favouring breezes, can do their six miles an hour against a strong current. To meet a growing demand, numerous sailing lighters have recently been built for the carriage of cargo to and from the steamers at the mouth of the river. They are large and commodious, and have no difficulty in dealing with cargo of the most bulky nature. A stern-wheel steamer, the property of a private company and subsidised by the Government, carries the mails for fifty miles up and down the river every week, and at the same time accommodates passengers at reasonable



THE KELANTAN RIVER AT KUALA LEBIR.

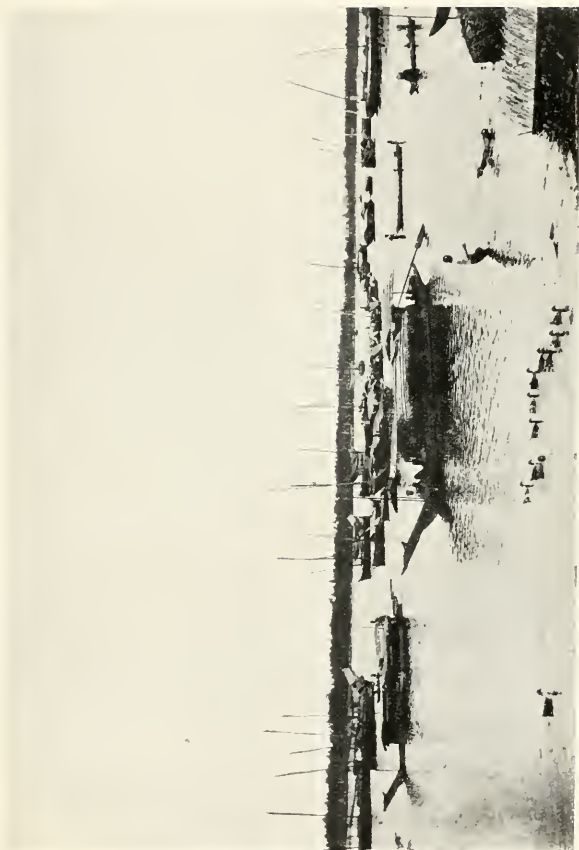
fares. (See Appendix C.) A motor-launch can also be hired for use on the river.

The making of roads has not yet progressed far beyond the capital. One road of eight miles on the left side of the river connects the capital with the village of Tumpat; another runs for four miles down the right bank to Banggor and beyond; a third runs out in south-easterly direction for six miles, and will ultimately be extended to Pasir Putteh, thirty miles, and to the Tringganu border. The last-mentioned road is now under construction at the seventh mile. Four years ago there was not, and apparently never had been, except for the carriages of H.H. the Raja, a single wheeled vehicle in Kelantan; a fact which, in view of the great number of cattle bred there, and of the generally open nature of the country, at least in the northern districts, seems almost unaccountable. True, no roads existed, but the paddi fields during the season between reaping and ploughing, and the sparsely wooded jungle lands at all times, present no serious obstacles to cart traffic. Before the annexation of Upper Burma no roads existed in that country, yet in every village carts were to be found which carried all the produce of the fields to market, and which

found no difficulty in traversing the country during six months of the year. Again, in the great central plain, and in all the south-eastern part of Siam, bullock or buffalo carts are everywhere to be seen; and it is strange that their use has never extended to Kelantan, where, in those large districts which are not within easy reach of any river or creek, the difficulties of transport are so great as to interfere seriously with the extension of agriculture. The Malay, moreover, takes kindly to the use of carts, as is plainly to be seen in Malacca, where almost every householder keeps at least one of these vehicles.

It is to be hoped that the opening of roads through the State will be followed by a general adoption of wheel traffic.

The steamers of the East Asiatic Company Ltd. carry regular weekly mails to and from Bangkok and Singapore, with which places parcel mail service has recently been established. A money order service with Singapore is being negotiated. Kelantan is in direct telegraph communication with Bangkok, and *via* Penang with the outside world. There is also a telephone system in the town, which extends to the harbour at Tumpat. Postal and telegraph rates will be found in Appendix D.



ON THE KELANTAN RIVER.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Trade and Commerce. The total value of commerce for the twelve months ending February 6th, 1907 (the end of the Mohammedan year), is shown by the Customs House returns as :

Exports, - - -	\$1,153,948.00
Imports, - - -	1,388,435.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,542,483.00

an increase of \$366,150 over the total for the preceding year. (See Appendix E.)

Chief exports are kopra, gold, betel-nut, paddy and rice, cattle and dried fish; while wild rubber and gutta-percha, hides, silk goods, and poultry are also exported in some quantity.

Principal imports are cotton goods, specie, general provisions, kerosene oil, and timber. Mining and planting stores imported during 1906-07 reached a total of \$32,000.

Owing to the recent abolition of various monopolies and revenue farms, the conditions of which were calculated to hamper trade, the total value of commerce for the year 1907-08 should not fall far short of \$3,000,000.

All articles of export and import are subject to the payment of duty in accordance with a fixed tariff.

The carrying trade to and from Kelantan, which was formerly all done by means of sailing vessels, has now passed in great measure to the coasting steamers which visit the State in increasing numbers every year. There is still, however, much trade with Tringganu and Patani in sailing ships, and the river, from the capital to the sea, is thronged with these at all times, except during the few months of each year when the north-east monsoon renders all sailing on the east coast of the Peninsula impossible.

The total tonnage of steamers which visited the Port of Kelantan during the year ending February 6th, 1907, was:

Entered inwards, -	52,481 tons.
Entered outwards, -	52,830 „
<hr/>	
Total, - - -	105,311 tons.



FIFTY MILES UP RIVER.

The commerce of the State is shared by Chinese, Malays, and Mohammedan Klings, the greater part being in the hands of the former. Depots for the collection of produce are annually established on a large sand-bank across the river from Kota Bharu, from which cargo boats are dispatched to meet every steamer.

Currency. The unit of currency in Kelantan is the Straits Settlements dollar. Formerly Austrian, Spanish, Mexican, and British dollars were all current in the State and of equal value, but the first three of these have now been demonetised, and the last passes current only at 5% discount, the new Straits coin (exchange value 2s. 4d.) being the only dollar accepted at full value. The numerous recent changes in the Singapore currency have caused much confusion to the finance of the State, notwithstanding the invariable consideration of the Straits Government in relaxing the currency regulations in favour of Kelantan sufficiently to allow trade to continue; and a saving would have been effected if the Siamese Tical could have been introduced in place of the dollar some years ago. Such a step was, however, impossible, in view of the close commercial connection with Singapore and the absence of any bank or

other means of conducting exchange operations. If, at some future date, a banking agency is established at Kota Bharu it is possible that Siamese currency may then be introduced. Besides the Straits dollar, the currency notes of the Government of the Straits Settlements of value \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, are legal tender to any amount, while the subsidiary silver coin of the Straits Settlements, of value 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, is also in use. Siamese money is received in the State treasury in payment of revenue, but is very rarely tendered.

The currency chiefly in use in the bazaars and markets is a locally minted coin made from an alloy of tin and lead and called "Pittis," a small circular coin pierced in the centre and carried in bundles threaded on a string. A bundle of fifteen coins is called a "Keneri," one of sixty a "Kupang," and four hundred and eighty "Pittis" equal one dollar. Not very long ago each State of the Peninsula had its own tin coinage, but this form of money has now gone out of use everywhere except in Patani, Kelantan, and Tringganu. There is at present about \$60,000 worth of tin coin in circulation. The mint has been closed, and it is not proposed to issue any more money of this description,



LANDING STAGE, KOTA BHARU.

as the alloy used is very soft and perishable, and the coin is easy to imitate, and has been frequently counterfeited. Arrangements have been made to replace the "Pittis" by a struck coin made of zinc, of equal value to the "Pittis," so soon as there is any indication that the coin now in circulation is becoming scarce.

A small gold coin called "Mas Dinar" is found in many parts of the State upon the sites of ancient towns and forts and was evidently at one time current throughout the country. Similar coins have been found in most districts of the Peninsula, and they usually bear a sun, a moon, and a fabulous monster, supposed to be a lion, but more resembling a cow, on one face, with the words "Malik ul Ilal," or simply "Malik," on the other. The coins were supposed to be of foreign (possibly Persian) origin until quite recently several were found on the site of the old fort at Kubang Labu bearing the word "Kelantan" upon them, which seems to point to some at least having been coined locally. At the present date the coins are not used as money, but are considered of much talismanic value against sickness and ill luck, being applied also to the tongue of the talking minah to assist that bird in mastering the intricacies of the

Malay language. In fact, the "Mas Dinar" is the crooked sixpence of the Malay.

Weights and Measures. The system of weights used in Kelantan is identical with that of Singapore. The standard of weight is the pikul (lbs. $133\frac{1}{2}$), which is divided into 100 katties, and the kattie again into 16 Tahils. Formerly no fixity of weight existed, and scales and weights were manufactured by individuals as desired, but lately a notification has been issued adopting the Straits Settlements standard, and balances and weights are all now inspected by Government and stamped with the Government mark. The unit of measurement of capacity is the "Gantang," which equals one gallon exactly. This is divided into four "Chupa." "Gantang" and "Chupa" measures are all inspected and stamped by Government. Eight hundred "Gantang" equal one "Koyan." The unit of measurement of length is the "Deppa," a standard of which, six feet in length, was marked a long time ago, on a brass canon kept in the Palace of H.H. the Raja. A new standard has recently been adopted, making the "Deppa" equal to the Siamese "Wah," that is, exactly two metres. Half a "Deppa" is called an "Ela," and a quarter "Deppa" is called a "Hasta." The unit



THE PASIR PUTCH ROAD.

of square measurement is the "Penjuru," equal to 400 square "Deppas." This unit exactly corresponds with the "Rai," the unit adopted by the Siamese Royal Survey Department. One English acre equals 2.7 "Penjuru."

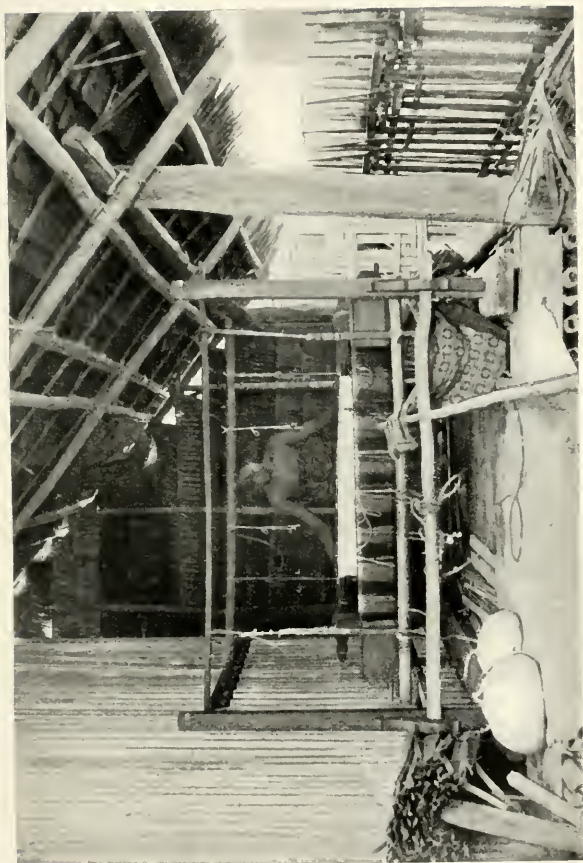
Industries. The principal industries apart from all-absorbing agriculture are silk-weaving, boat-building, fishing and fish-drying, kopra-drying and brick-making.

Weaving is chiefly confined to the capital. In almost every house there are one or more looms upon which the housewife and her daughters weave silk sarongs, the excellence of which is justly famed throughout the Peninsula. In these good times most of the people possess at least one silk sarong for holiday wear, and the value of the silk goods exported is over \$20,000 per annum. The pattern of the Kelantan sarongs is all made in the weaving and is not painted on afterwards, as is the case with the sarongs of Java and to a certain extent with those of Tringganu. The best quality are made with checks of different colours something after the fashion of Highland tartan, very handsome effects being obtained by tasteful blending of colours.

Since the greater part of the merchandise of

the State became diverted to steamer carriage the boat-building industry has waned considerably, but a good deal is still done in the way of fishing-boat and river-boat building, and many fine lighters have recently been constructed for conveyance of cargo to the steamers.

Some thirty thousand people live by sea-fishing and fish-drying. The nets used vary in size, the largest being that worked from a "Payang," a large seaworthy boat with a crew of twenty men. The fish are sought for by divers, one of whom accompanies each boat in a little canoe. On reaching a likely spot this person paddles off by himself and presently leaves his canoe and goes below. Down on the green depths he can, if fairly expert, both see and hear the fish if there is a shoal in the immediate neighbourhood, and when he has done so he at once rises to the surface and indicates by signs the presence and size of the shoal, and the direction in which it is travelling. No sooner are the signals perceived than every man bends to his paddle, and the great boat rushes through the water, describing a wide circle round the diver and paying out net as it goes. When the circle is complete the drawing begins, and, if a big shoal has been netted, the wildest



SILK WEAVING.

excitement prevails as the circle narrows. The men haul upon the net like fiends, shouting and yelling with delight as each large fish appears. When a big catch is safe on board, a short dance of triumph precedes the hoisting of the sails and a quick run for home, followed by further ebullitions of joy when the women come down to unload the cargo. Such of the fish as is not eaten fresh, is cleaned, salted, and dried in the sun, thereafter being packed in large baskets for export. The value of dried fish exported amounts to some \$120,000 in a year. All the salt used is imported from Patani, further up the Peninsula, the Kelantanese having hitherto neglected the art of salt evaporating. In 1906-7 the salt supply fell off, owing to a cholera epidemic at Patani, and the export of fish from Kelantan consequently dropped to \$70,000. The coast of Kelantan is not suited to the use of stakes for fishing, but these are employed with success in many of the creeks near the sea.

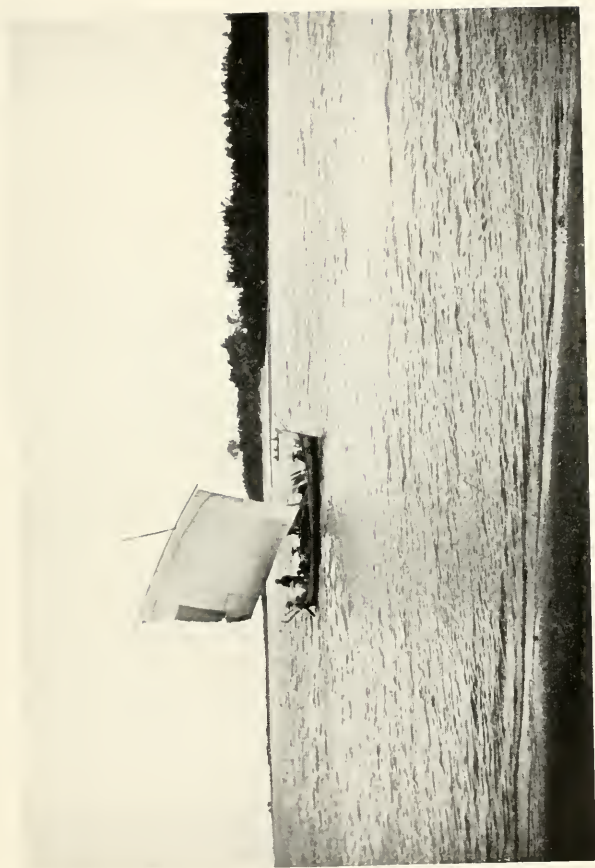
The drying of kopra is a simple process which consists in no more than splitting the coconuts, extracting the two halves of the kernel and exposing the same to the sun. Recently a drying-shed was erected by some enterprising

persons, wherein kopra might be made by means of artificial heat, but this has proved a very qualified success.

The brick-making industry fluctuates with the demand for bricks. Last year about 400,000 bricks were made, chiefly for the use of the Public Works Department of Government. It is to be noted that the badly shaped, half-baked bricks which were formerly made have now been supplanted by a thoroughly good and serviceable article.

In the southern part of the State the village people weave mats of the fibre of the Pandanus or screw-pine. These are soft, smooth, and beautifully woven, and by dint of using blue and red dyes very pretty patterns are produced. The mats are used for sleeping upon, and are in great demand in the Kota Bharu market. Basket-weaving employs a certain portion of the leisure of many of the people, the results being frequently of no mean artistic beauty.

At one time the silversmiths and goldsmiths of Kelantan were famous for the high excellence of their work, and there is still a good deal of old silver-ware to be seen in the houses of the nobility, judging by which the men who made



A FISHING BOAT.

it must have been possessed of considerable skill. Unfortunately, however, this art is now almost extinct, and the work turned out by the few native jewellers who hang about the Court of H.H. the Raja is not to be compared with that of former generations.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURE.

KELANTAN is at present, and within the memory of man has always been, an agricultural country, and though the future may possibly see her mineral resources developed to equal those of the Malay States which subsist almost solely on their mines, the great plain, which at present supports practically the whole of her population, must always continue to contribute largely to her wealth. But it must not be considered that, because almost all her people practise agriculture, therefore anything approaching the full crop-bearing capacity of the land has been reached. The wants of the Kelantan peasant did not in the past extend much beyond a sufficiency of rice, tobacco, and betel, a house of a kind, and a few cotton sarongs for clothing. Indeed, the knowledge that any superfluous property



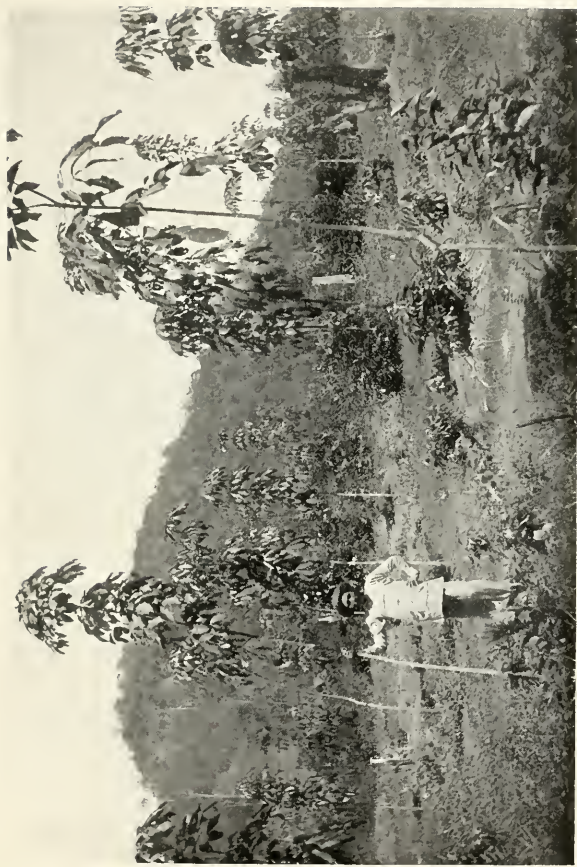
PADDI FIELDS.

of which he might become possessed would speedily be annexed by some member of the local aristocracy or by the satellites of the nobility—the latter a large class which subsisted mainly by robbing and cheating—was usually sufficient to quench all ambition for the amassing of wealth. Consequently little more land was cultivated than served to supply immediate wants, and the man was formerly thought a fool who expended his energy in cultivating more than sufficed for these. The coming of better times has indeed induced an extension of agriculture, but even now not more than 450,000 acres are under cultivation in the whole State.

Rice. The chief product is rice, of which about 70,000 tons is now produced in a year, sufficient to feed the entire population and to provide 4000 to 5000 tons for export. The area of land under rice cultivation is capable of great extension, and it is probable that, given a succession of good seasons, the amount of rice available for export will increase rapidly.

Rice lands in Kelantan are of three kinds, each of which demands a separate method of cultivation. The first is wet land (Tanah Chedong), upon which standing water, supplied either by irrigation or by rainfall, is maintained within

low embankments during the greater part of the time the crop is on the ground and which is planted annually; the second is plough land (Tanah Tugalan), which is moistened by the rain, but which retains no water upon its surface, and which is planted triennially; and the third is hill land or jungle (Ladang), which is simply a patch of fresh cut jungle, burnt, cleaned very roughly, planted up for one, or at most two seasons, and thereafter left to revert to its former condition. The area of Ladang annually brought under cultivation is small as compared with that of the other two classes. The implements used in connection with rice-growing are primitive in the extreme, the peasantry altogether declining to employ any but those the usage of which has been sanctified by the lapse of many centuries. The plough, which is used for both "Chedong" and "Tugalan" as soon as the rains of May and June have softened the earth, is a light wooden instrument shod with an iron share, drawn by a pair of bullocks or by a single buffalo, and turning up a furrow of some three inches depth. After the first ploughing the land is left for three or four months, by which time, if "Chedong," it is flooded, and can be churned up with the tooth-harrow and brought



PARA RUBBER 14 MONTHS, TAKU ESTATE.

to a condition of very soft mud, into which the young rice plants, already germinated in a nursery near by, are transplanted. If "Tugalan," the ploughed land is treated much in the same manner as a corn-field in Europe, the soil is broken up by a harrow and weeded and cleaned until its red-brown surface is quite smooth. Grain is then sown broadcast upon it, the young plants are thinned out when a few inches high, and one or two subsequent weedings complete all the operations that are necessary before reaping. "Ladang" cultivation, entailing the felling and burning of jungle, can only be begun after elaborate precautions have been taken either to propitiate the spirits of the woods or to deceive them as to the identity of the proposed cultivator, so that when the trees are cut down the guardian spirits will not know upon whom to visit their resentment. Thereafter the patch is cleared, roughly hoed over, and the seed dibbled in. A fence is made round the field to keep out deer and pig, and the rest is left to nature.

Reaping is a long and painful process whereby each head of grain is cut off singly with a small knife-blade, the whole of the straw being left. The use of the reaping hook is objected

to because the action of reaping is apt to shake off, and so cause to be lost, a few of the grains from each ear. Winnowing is done by hand, and the grain is stored in the husk until it is wanted, when it is husked by pounding with a wooden pestle in a mortar made from a section of a log of timber.

Though the quality and quantity of crops vary from year to year, absolute failure is unknown. On one occasion, however, some seventeen years ago, the death of many of the ploughing cattle from rinderpest greatly interfered with agriculture, and caused a scarcity of food which drove many people out of the State to seek a livelihood elsewhere. The last three years have seen a great rise in the value of rice-land, which has, however, been temporarily checked, in some degree, by the recent introduction of a graduated tax on such lands, the assessment of which, entailing land measurement, has caused some uneasiness in the peasant mind as to the future intentions of the Government.

Coconuts. The coconut palm is the article of agriculture next in importance after rice. Every village is surrounded by plantations of these tall, graceful trees, which, moreover, in a thin belt, line the sea-shore throughout almost



COCO-NUT TREES ON THE RIVER-SIDE.

the whole of the Kelantan littoral, as well as the edges of all the streams, spreading out every here and there into great plantations. There are some 500,000 trees actually in bearing in the State, while quite as many again have been planted within the last few years, but are not yet yielding fruit. The export of kopra for the year 1906-07 was 41,150 pikuls, or 10,287,000 nuts, to which must be added 136,500 nuts exported whole. The kopra of Kelantan is of the best quality offered upon the Singapore market. Naturally the yield of coconuts will increase as the young trees come into bearing, and since the local consumption, which is probably about eight million nuts a year, is not likely to become much greater than it is at present, all increase will be available for export. Provided that no unexpected calamity occurs to destroy the young trees which are now coming on, the output of coconuts for the whole State should be nearly double what it is now by the end of another half dozen years. The soil of Kelantan is so peculiarly well adapted to the growth of coconuts that planters in the coast districts expect a return from their trees in six years from the date of planting, and it is not at all unusual

to find trees yielding 100 nuts, and more, in the twelvemonth at the age of eleven years. Most of the land best adapted to this purpose is already taken up, but it is probable that at least 5000 acres of land of the first quality for coconut cultivation could still be found if it were required. The price of coconuts, owing to the good price obtainable for kopra in Singapore, is at present \$3.50 per 100 ; but this is higher than the average, which is nearer \$2.50 per 100.

The Kelantan kopra is all sun-dried, which is one of the reasons why it commands a high price abroad. The drying industry is largely in the hands of Chinese, but a good many nuts are dealt with by the growers since the Malay began to realise that the saving of carriage may have something to do with increase of profits. The coir fibre of the coconuts is neither used locally nor exported. The first big rise in the rivers in the autumn brings down tons of husk which have been left on the sand-banks where the kopra was dried. It is not at present worth collecting, but if a coir factory were started, would at once become a valuable product.

Betel-Nut. The betel-nut is largely grown and



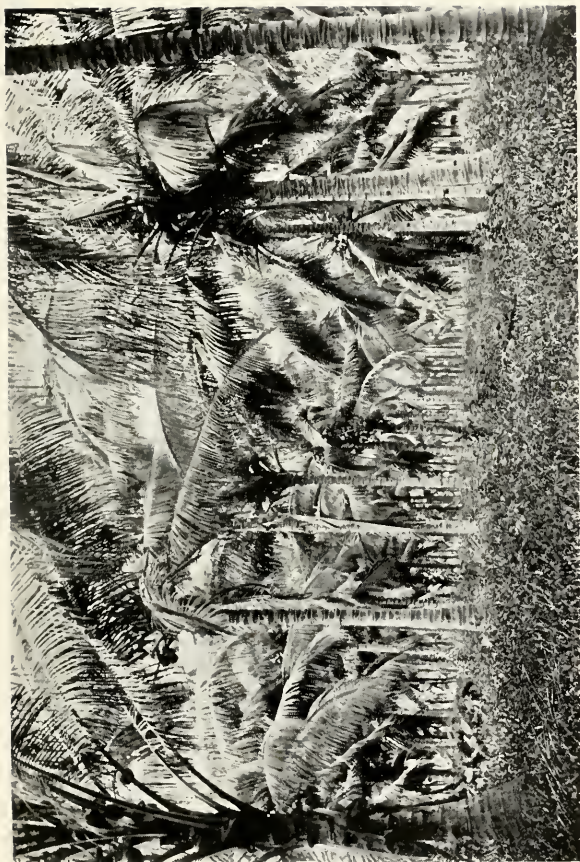
A RUBBER CLEARING, DUFF COMPANY.

exported from Kelantan, but its cultivation, unlike that of the coconuts, is not at present being largely extended. Nevertheless, the prevailing prices are good, from \$3 to \$4 per pikul is the present rate in Singapore, and as the tree usually begins to yield fruit at the age of three years, its cultivation should form a profitable investment.

The betel palm grows best in the interior, away from the salt sea-breezes, and many thousands of acres are available for its cultivation.

Other Agricultural Produce. The cultivation of pepper, gambier, tapioca, tobacco, sugar, and other valuable plants has hitherto been singularly neglected in Kelantan, though there is every reason to suppose that all these would do extremely well there. Large quantities of gambier from the neighbouring State of Tringganu, and of tobacco from Singapore, are annually imported, both of which could without any difficulty be grown locally in sufficient quantities to supply the home market. A few small pepper plantations have been opened within the last three years, which are now just beginning to yield a small return. The plants have grown remarkably well, and their success is encouraging Chinese planters to the further extension of this form of

agriculture. Tapioca and sugar-cane are grown in small quantities for home consumption only. The cultivation of rubber is at the present moment attracting a good deal of attention among Malay landholders. The great possibilities of this article have been much impressed upon the notice of the people by the Government during the last two years, and travellers to foreign parts have seen the great forests of plantation rubber which are growing up in the States of Perak, Selangor, and elsewhere. The result has been the importation into the State during the Mohammedan year 1324 (1906-07) of over \$5000 worth of seeds and young plants by Malays alone, all of which were planted in small holdings of twenty acres and under. The successful growth of the young rubber, more particularly of the young plants imported, has encouraged others to take up the matter, so that rubber planting is becoming a craze, and cases of seeds or consignments of plants are now passing through the Customs almost every week. How long the craze will last, and how much of the rubber now being planted will ever come into bearing, are other questions. Misfortunes with a few small plantations before the actual profits on rubber have become visible, may easily bring



A COCO-NUT PLANTATION.

about a reaction in the fickle mind of the people, and the continual care which young plantations demand is almost certain to prove too much for many planters ; but the Government is doing its best to foster the industry, and no effort will be spared to keep it alive whenever the critical period of failing interest and courage shall arrive.

Vegetables and Fruits. Sugar-cane, maize, beans, pumpkins, melons and other vegetables are largely cultivated on the rich alluvial soil near the rivers, and find a ready and increasing market in Kota Bharu. Pine-apples, bananas, langsats, mango-steens, and durians are amongst the fruits cultivated, the latter in enormous quantities. Oranges were at one time largely grown, and were exported to Bangkok and to Singapore; but of late years the trees have been destroyed by a pest of beetles, and the orchards in which they formerly grew are now largely given up to the cultivation of "siri," the acrid leaf which is chewed together with betel-nut.

Any description of Kelantan would be incomplete were it to contain no dissertation on the durian. This fruit, a large oval the size of a pine-apple, with hard spiny skin, and from four to five compartments containing the edible pulp, is extremely abundant in all parts of the State.

It can hardly be said to be cultivated. Seeding by accident in the "dusun" or orchards, which are frequently hardly distinguishable from patches of wild jungle, the durian tree grows to a height of from sixty to eighty feet, or even more. Its growth is slow, and nothing whatever is done for it in the way of cultivation during the whole of its existence. It begins to fruit when ten years old, and continues to do so yearly until it dies, perhaps 150 years later. Wherever man may go during the fruit season, durian seeds are cast about, and consequently the trees are found not only in the orchards, but on all the river banks, along jungle paths, and in all manner of places far away from human habitation. To the European the fruit is usually unpalatable at the first attempt to eat it, the very powerful smell which it gives off being highly offensive to unaccustomed nostrils. The peculiar odour, however, pervading the whole atmosphere all through the durian season, generally becomes inoffensive to the foreigner after a time, then pleasant, and finally he will discover the delicious scent raising in him the same craving for the fruit which it does in the native. Description of the scent and taste of the durian is impossible. They must be experienced to be understood. At the height of



ON THE LEBIR RIVER (THE DUFF COMPANY STATION);

the season durians are sold in Kota Bharu at 75 for a dollar. The eating of the durian is a serious business. People take long journeys to the interior simply to arrive at places where it grows best; the most pressing work must be put aside on the invitation of a friend to a feast in his durian orchard, and parties will frequently risk the displeasure of the Imam and stay away from church on Friday to indulge in an all-day orgie of this most wonderful fruit.

Foreign Enterprise in Agriculture. Very little has up to the present time been done in Kelantan by foreigners in the way of agriculture, a fact which is scarcely surprising if it be borne in mind that only a very few years ago the few foreigners who knew of the existence of the State had heard of it only as a lawless and savage country, whose people were given over to all manner of wickedness, and where the life of any stranger, even in the capital, would not be considered worth many hours' purchase. When, at last, foreigners penetrated into the country with some idea of turning its resources to account, it was not to planting but to mining that their attention became directed, and it was not until towards the end of the year 1905 that the great agricultural possibilities of the State first began to be appreciated. Early

in 1906 the Duff Development Company, the holders of a very large mining, planting, and general trading concession in the State, began to advertise their concession by various means for planting purposes, and the Government, about the same time, took measures to make widely known the terms and conditions on which planting land could be obtained in the State. These efforts resulted in the receipt of numerous inquiries, in many cases followed by actual selection of land. Active negotiations are being conducted, and estates comprising 21,700 acres of land are now being opened up and planted with coconuts and with rubber. (See Appendix F.) It is expected that further areas will be opened up shortly.

Very favourable reports upon the soil of Kelantan have been made by planting experts. It is certain that pepper, gambier, and tobacco would all do exceedingly well in many parts of the State, while the interior is eminently suitable for rubber and the coast districts for coconuts. The local demand alone for gambier and tobacco should ensure the pecuniary success of any venture based upon the scientific cultivation of these.



BETEL PALMS.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIVE STOCK.

IT has already been said that there is much land in Kelantan well adapted for grazing purposes. The inhabitants have long ago taken full advantage of this fact, with the result that the State is rich in live stock. No census of cattle, sheep, or goats has, however, been attempted, and it is therefore impossible to say with complete accuracy how many of these animals there are in the State.

Buffaloes. The buffalo, common to the plains of India and to all the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, is bred in Kelantan in considerable numbers. There are probably not fewer than 20,000 in the State, most of them being kept in the plains, where they are used for ploughing. Occasionally a few are exported overland to the neighbouring States of Pahang and Perak; but about the

year 1890 a severe epidemic of rinderpest carried off large numbers of these animals and rendered ploughing a matter of great difficulty for several seasons, and the fear of serious recurrence of shortage deters people from exporting to any great extent. The price of an average buffalo is \$40.

Bullocks. The number of ordinary cattle maintained in the State is very large, the total in all probability not falling short of 90,000 head. The breed is the small humped variety common throughout all the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. A good deal of attention has been paid to cattle-breeding in the past, the chief object being to encourage and accentuate the qualities of strength, courage, and pugnacity, for Kelantan has for long been the home of a form of the sport of bull-fighting. The animals are also used for ploughing, and between three and four thousand head of bullocks are annually exported to Singapore, where the best are sold as draught cattle and the rest are slaughtered. The use of cow's milk for dairy purposes is not practised. The cost of keep for cattle is practically nothing, unless the keep include preparation for the fighting-ring, for which special care, attention, and diet are necessary. The common herd is simply driven



COOLIE LINES AT TAKU.

out in the morning to graze in the open, and at night is driven home again. Sometimes children go out as cow-herds, but usually the cattle are allowed to wander without any watcher, and hence, as a natural sequence, cattle theft is of common occurrence. A considerable number of bullocks are slaughtered for food, no wedding or funeral being considered quite correct without a generous supply of beef, while at the end of the fasting month (Ramadan) everybody in the State manages to get a piece of butchers-meat wherewith to celebrate his return to normal living after the painful period of self-denial decreed by the Prophet for the ninth month of the year. The hides of locally slaughtered cattle are exported, the value of these same last year amounting to \$46,507. The price of a good bullock is \$30 ; of a cow, about \$20.

Rinderpest and anthrax are of only too common occurrence, and in fact it is rarely that the State is entirely free from both. It is not very often, however, that these diseases become violently epidemic, but when they do so the entire absence of any attempt at treatment or effective segregation causes heavy loss.

Sheep. The sheep of Kelantan are worthy of peculiar notice. There are two distinct breeds,

one of which has fine soft wool and only the rudiments of ears, while the other has a stiffer fleece, in which the wool is mixed with hair, and normal ears. The sheep are small and are quite unlike those imported from Hongkong to Singapore and Bangkok, neither do they resemble the animals to be seen in Burma and in India. It is not known who first brought sheep to Kelantan and from what part of the world they came; but whatever their origin, they are now thoroughly acclimatised in this part of Malaya, and are bred in Kelantan, in Patani, and to a less extent in Tringganu. Strangely enough, they are not found in the other States or Provinces of the Peninsula.

The rams are trained for fighting, and when in full fettle are the most pugnacious little animals conceivable. The majority of them, as soon as they meet with a reverse in the arena, are sold either to the local butchers or to natives of India, who send them to Singapore. Between seven and eight hundred head are annually exported from the State. No females are ever exported except under special permission of the Raja. A young ram in good condition can be bought in Kota Bharu at from \$4 to \$7; the price of an average ewe is about \$2. In 1906 a



A BUFFALO.

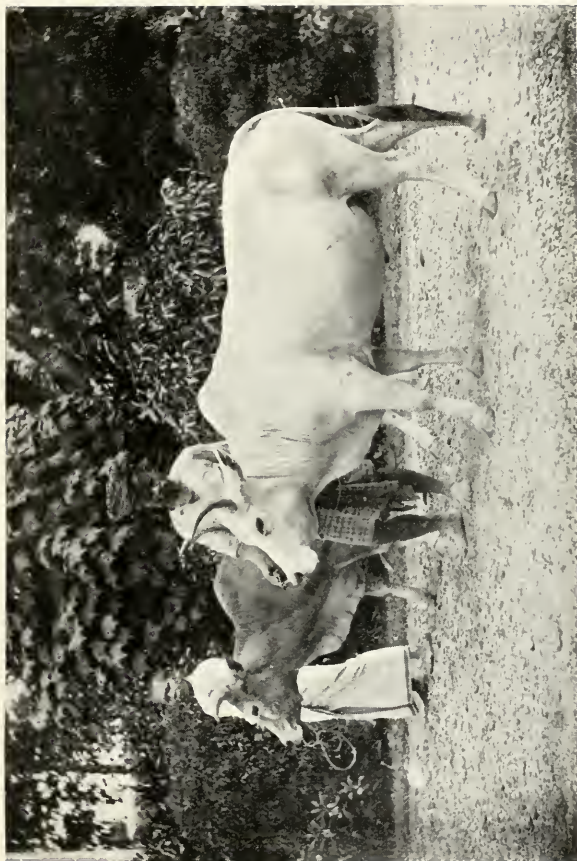
flock of eighteen head of specially selected sheep, both long and short-eared, were supplied to the Government of French Indo-China at the request of H.E. the Governor-General, in the hope that they might become acclimatised and breed there.

Goats. The Kelantan goat is a mixture of various breeds. All sorts of fancy kinds have been, and occasionally are still, imported from Java, India, Mecca, and elsewhere. In the streets of Kota Bharu they take the place occupied by pigs and pariah dogs in other eastern towns, and to some extent perform the scavenging functions of the latter. They wander in the market, graze on the "Padang," as the village green is called, sleep in the streets, and gambol in and out of the houses, entirely of their own free will.

The Malays of Kelantan prefer goats' flesh to mutton, and a large number of goats are slaughtered to grace their feasts. The export of these animals has for many years been forbidden, a measure which has resulted in a large increase in their number. The price of an average goat in Kota Bharu is from \$2 to \$5. In the interior they can be bought for rather less.

Poultry. Ducks and fowls are bred in Kelantan, but no other form of poultry. The

export of ducks was forbidden some years ago, the authorities being under the impression that the country was becoming depleted of these birds. Whatever may have been the case in the past, there can be no doubt that ducks are very plentiful now, and though the prohibition of export has never been withdrawn, it has become practically a dead letter. Of fowls there is a very large and an increasing number in the State. There are no large poultry farms, but every household possesses a certain number of hens, which wander freely about all day and at night roost in the house. No fewer than 88,503 fowls were exported from the State during the year 1324 (1906-7), all of which were sent to Singapore to supply the market there. The price of fowls and ducks in Kota Bharu is at present twenty-five cents each, or, if bought in large numbers, twenty cents. They are sold in Singapore at about forty cents each. Fresh eggs can usually be bought at from fifty to seventy-five for a dollar. With a practically unlimited demand in Singapore, a fowl-run conducted on a scientific basis would pay well in Kelantan, the only danger being from epidemics, fortunately rare, which occasionally carry off large numbers.



DRAUGHT OXEN.

Elephants. There are a few tame elephants in the State, which are used as a means of transport. They belong chiefly to the aristocracy, and are about 100 in number. Their owners are not too proud to hire them out at 50 cents a day, but, even at that low rate, they are not an attractive form of conveyance. They carry absurdly small loads, frequently fall ill, and sometimes become dangerous and unmanageable. They are likely to continue in use so long as the roads are not sufficiently numerous as to permit the regular employment of other means of transport, but it is difficult to believe that anyone will continue to use them thereafter. It is possible, however, that elephants may some day be found useful for the working of timber if that industry undergoes the development which is hoped for it in the future.

Numerous herds of wild elephants are known to exist in the State. They are rounded up periodically, and young animals are captured by methods very similar to those employed in India and elsewhere. At the last drive seventeen were taken.

Horses. The only horses in the State are imported. The Siam pony, the Deli pony, and the Australian cob all thrive in the country ;

but there are very few of them, and they are not much in request except for the stables of H.H. the Raja and amongst the small European population.

Pigs. Pigs are of course kept by the Chinese. There is a pork butcher at Kota Bahru and another at Tumpat, and from two to three pigs are killed every day. About 1000 head are exported in a year, chiefly to Singapore.



A KELANTAN RAM.

CHAPTER XIV.

LAND.

IT has been said above that the area of land under cultivation by Malays in Kelantan is about 450,000 acres, and it has also been mentioned that some 21,700 acres have been taken up for rubber planting purposes. There thus remain rather over three million acres of waste land, of which it is probable that about one million acres are cultivable; and from this it may be seen how, the large rural population notwithstanding, the agricultural resources of the country have as yet been only partially developed.

The following extract from a report, published in 1904, sets forth the situation with regard to the ownership of land in the State :

“The axiom that all land fundamentally belongs to the ruler obtains in Kelantan, and though, at present, fallow land is not assessed

to revenue of any kind, there is in reality no such thing as freehold landed property there. In the plains, however, where land is of high value, it is almost all held by persons who have acquired the status of landholders, that is, who have acquired heritable and alienable rights by grant or purchase from the ruler at some more or less remote period.

“Previous to the year 1299 of the Moham-medan era (1881), the State kept no sort of land registers, and consequently little or nothing was known of the condition of land tenure in different districts, except to the local Headman, in whose hands lay the disposal of waste lands on behalf of the ruler. A person desiring to take up land had to apply, in accordance with a very old-established custom, to the Headman of the district in which land in question was situated, and from him to obtain permission to occupy, on payment of a fee which varied according to the nature of the land. The fee was supposed to be paid in to the ruler, but was usually retained by the Headman. Having paid the fee and taken possession, the holder had done all that was considered necessary; but as title granted by the rural officials was not considered as con-



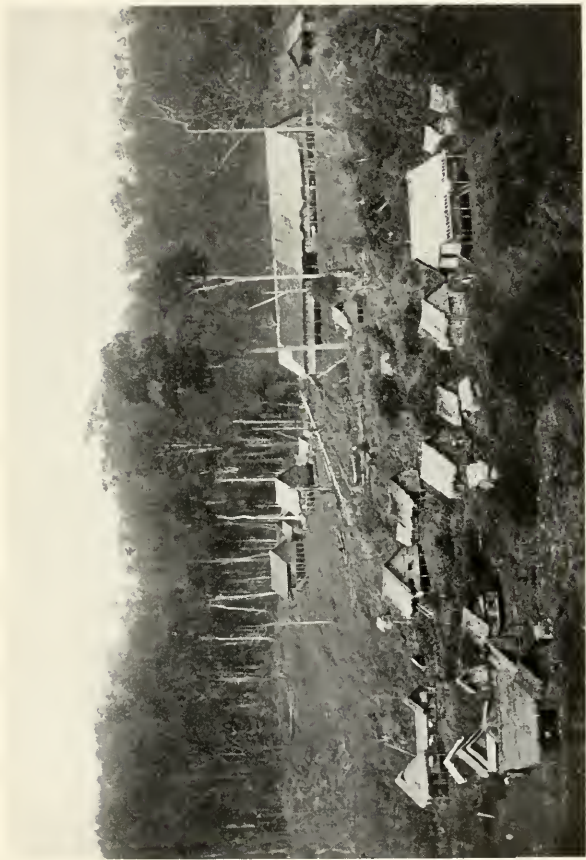
A PRIVATE CONVEYANCE.

stituting an indisputable right, he could never be certain that his land would not at some future date be taken from him and given away elsewhere.

"In the year 1299 (1881), however, the Sultan Mulut Merah (Phaya Pak Deng) introduced a system of registration of all changes of tenure, by which means land purchased or inherited was definitely recognised as the property of the registering party, and later on, in the year 1314 (1896), the Sultan Mansoor inaugurated a Land Office, for the keeping of such registers and for the issue of proper title deeds. A person who had acquired land by application to the local authorities was thus enabled to secure his title beyond the possibility of dispute by registering at the Land Office, and there receiving a title deed or "Grant," as it was called, the name whence Sultan Mansoor got his idea. Not content with the issue of deeds to voluntary applicants, the Sultan, in 1317 (1899), sent out a commission to inquire into the tenure of land already alienated by the State, with a view to the compulsory issue of deeds to all landholders."

That commission is still at work, and during the eight years of its existence has examined into the tenure of the lands of eighteen of the most

densely settled parishes, and issued thirty thousand permanent title deeds. This work, though highly creditable to the rulers who conceived and set it going, was at first very perfunctorily carried out, was only too often made use of by persons whose high position enabled them to browbeat mere officials, in order to secure to themselves lands to which their right was defective. It now devolves upon a re-organised Land Office to adjust, as far as may be possible, the errors of former days, and at the same time to continue, in accordance with the original method, but without the accompanying corruption, the issue of deeds to cover the remainder of the occupied land in the State. The system of land registration formerly in force has already been satisfactorily reformed. Uncleared waste land, if taken up for rubber or other planting, is held under special planting lease, issued under the easiest possible conditions.



A MINING CAMP (DUFF COMPANY'S CONCESSION).

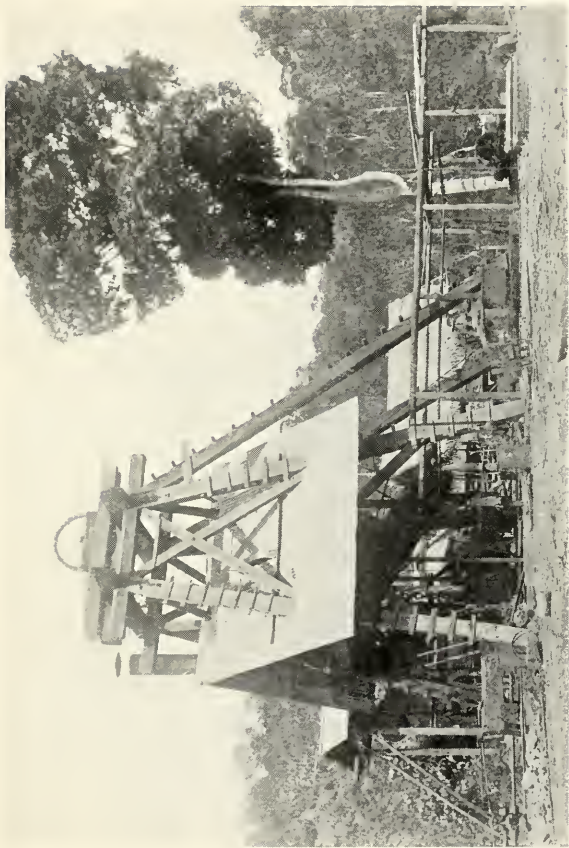
CHAPTER XV.

TIMBER AND FOREST PRODUCE.

Timber. The jungles of Kelantan contain many different kinds of timber, some of which are of considerable value. In the southern part of the State there are upwards of 3000 square miles of forest where Merbau, Giam, Meranti, Kulim, Balau, Klat, and many other excellent kinds of timber-trees flourish exceedingly. In the jungles farther north, more especially about the Bukit Merbau and Bukit Yong hills, the Changal tree and the T'mbusu grow, while on the low-lying lands near the sea, and subject to occasional inundations of brackish water, the Glam grows in profusion.

The Changal is the most important timber tree found in the Malay Peninsula. It is hard, heavier than water, close-grained, and withal easy to work. Moreover, it resists the action

of weather and is impervious to the attacks of white ants. The surface of the wood, when first exposed to the air, is of a pale yellow colour, which, however, soon turns brown and ultimately almost black. Three kinds of Chagal are found in Kelantan, namely, Chagal Batu, Chagal Resak Batu, and Chagal Pasir, the last being the least valuable. The wood is used for the posts and outer walls of the better class of dwellings, and, when available, for all purposes where the action of the weather is to be withstood. It is, however, an expensive timber, running about 15 cents per cubic foot, and is consequently not within the reach of everybody. Merbau, T'mbusu, and Glam are all good hard woods, but have not the imperishable qualities of Chagal, and are more difficult to work. Glam is largely used as fuel in Kota Bahru. The timber of Kelantan was, until quite lately, worked very little, the greater part of the Chagal used being imported from the Pahang State and the cheap timber from Singapore. Lately, however, the consumption of home-grown timber has increased considerably, a steam saw-mill started by the Duff Development Company during the last year has brought a lot of the better-class soft woods on to the



A GOLD MINING SHAFT, DUFF COMPANY.

market, while the Changanal forests in the south-east of the State are now producing most of the hard timber required in the capital and elsewhere for bridges, house-building, boat-building, etc. There is so much good second-class timber available in the State as to warrant the hope that before long timber will become an important article of export.

Forest Produce. The jungles in which the timber grows are also rich in various other produce, of which wild rubber and gutta, resin and gharu, rattan and bamboo are the most important. The extraction of these articles has not, however, except in the case of wild rubber and gutta, been developed to any great extent, for the reasons that the Kelantan Malay, being already well off in the open plains, is not much given to roaming the jungles for a living; while the crushing royalties formerly demanded by the ruler of the State, on all such produce as was extracted, usually reduced the profits on the same to vanishing point. The extraction of wild rubber and gutta, however, was farmed by the State to persons who induced a considerable number of Dyaks to come in and collect the same for them. Their methods being crude and highly wasteful, the output of rubber .

and gutta has diminished very much of late years, and for the year 1324 (1906-07) the value of the produce exported was little more than \$25,000. Wild rubber is procured from the Rambong (*Ficus elastica*) and closely allied species, most of which grow into very large forest trees.

Gutta-Percha. Gutta, known in commerce as "Gutta-percha," or the sap of the Percha tree, is obtained from the Percha, and from several other trees and vines which flourish in the same localities. Of these the Taban (*Dichopsis Gutteri*) produces the finest and most valuable gutta, while from the Gutta Puteh tree, the Gutta Merah tree, the Palan, the Jeletong, and many others a poorer quality is obtained. The world's supply of gutta—a substance for which the demand, largely in connection with the manufacture of electrical appliances, is rapidly increasing—is all obtained from the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Sumatra, in which localities only the gutta-bearing trees are found. The varieties produced vary greatly in value. Good Gutta Taban realises sometimes as much as \$500 per pikul of 133½ lbs., while other qualities range from \$250 down to \$80. The supply, more especially of Gutta Taban, is very limited, and, for reasons



A GOLD DREDGER ON THE KELANTAN RIVER (DUFF COMPANY).

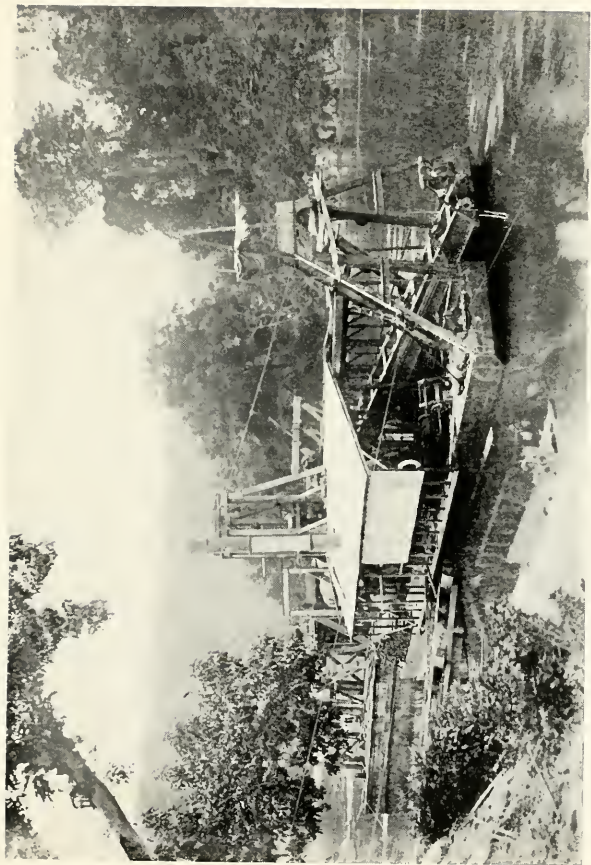
already stated, tends to become more so. The Taban tree is said to yield from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of gutta when it has reached the age of thirty years, but the great demand has caused the felling of countless young trees for the sake of the few ounces which can be obtained from each, and thus even the richest forests have become practically exhausted after a comparatively short period of working. Sixty-three years have passed since gutta-percha was first employed in the arts and manufactures of Europe. During that time many millions of Taban trees have been felled to supply the market, and, though conservation has recently been adopted in some States, it is probable that the measure has come too late to prevent the total extermination of the best kinds of gutta-producing trees in many great forest areas. It is probable that the cultivation of some of the fast-growing gutta plants, several of which can be tapped successfully after from six to ten years' growth, would be found almost as highly profitable in the future as is the cultivation of Para rubber at the present moment. For this purpose the soil and climate of Kelantan are entirely suitable and large areas of land, at present of small value, are available.

Various Produce. Large quantities of bamboo

are annually cut in the forests of the far interior, and are floated down river to Kota Bharu for sale. The price varies from \$3 to \$5 per hundred according to the season of the year.

Various kinds of resin, known collectively as "Damar," are obtained for making torches and caulking for boats; but though the material available in the jungle is practically without limit, the amount got out does not come within reasonable distance of supplying local wants, and a considerable quantity is therefore imported from Tringganu. The "Damar" is undoubtedly among the undeveloped riches of Kelantan. Its extraction in the forests leased to the Duff Development Company is now receiving the serious consideration of that corporation, and it is to be hoped that before long the "Damar" required for use in the State will be all of home production.

The Rattan cane plant has suffered from reckless and wasteful exploitation to the same extent as the gutta. The best quality of cane, "Rotan Sega Mas," never very abundant, has been worked out, and is now found only in very small quantities. Of the less valuable kinds a good deal is still worked to supply local demands, but little or none is exported.



CONSTRUCTING A GOLD DREDGER (DUFF COMPANY).

CHAPTER XVI.

MINERALS AND MINING.

THE fame of Kelantan as a mineral-bearing country extends throughout all the neighbouring Malay States, to Siam proper, and to other contiguous lands, and once upon a time, when all parts of the Malay Peninsula were in an equally undeveloped condition, the mineral products of Kelantan considerably exceeded in value those of any other State. At the present day, however, the enormous development of tin mining in the eastern States and the practical cessation of gold mining in the western has entirely changed the situation, and Kelantan, at this moment, is actually producing less mineral wealth than any State of the Peninsula. The causes which have led to this altered state of things have nothing to do with the quantity or quality of the minerals available, recent prospecting

work having shown that Kelantan is possessed of extensive mineral resources which were unknown to the gold workers of the past, but are solely the outcome of administrative conditions. Some fifty years ago (long before the beginning of that development of the western Malay States under British guidance which has been one of the phenomena of recent tropical administration), the gold mining of Kelantan could more than vie with the tin mining of the western States; but while the latter, under able and judicious government, has of late advanced enormously, years of misrule and neglect have hampered and finally all but annihilated the former.

Gold. Gold has been mined in Kelantan from a very remote period, a fact which is attested by the presence of traces of old workings in many parts of the State, the history of which has been entirely lost. Apparently the industry has always been entirely in the hands of Chinese, who must have settled in the gold-producing districts in considerable numbers, and a few of whose descendants persist, to this day, at Pulai and elsewhere. During ancient days, when there was no Raja in Kelantan of any far-reaching power, the Pulai settlement grew into a rich and powerful community

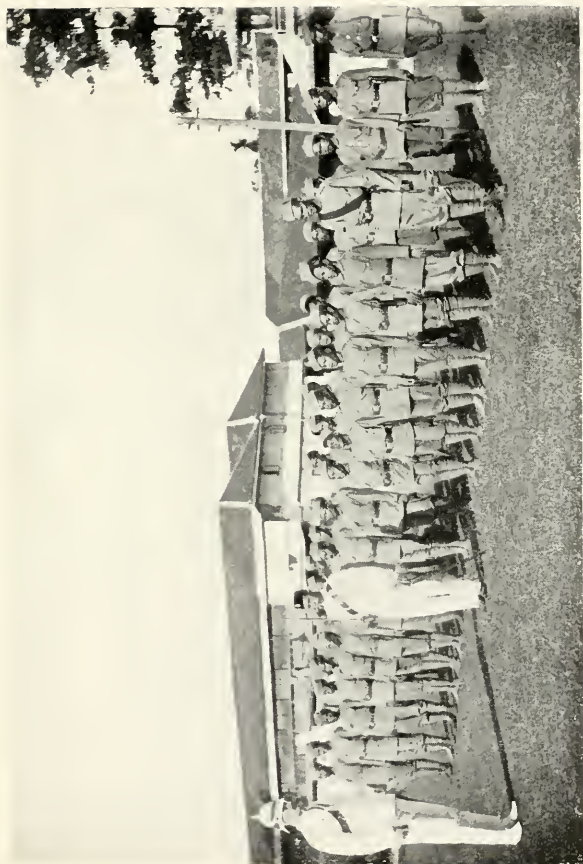


SHIFTING GROUND, DUFF COMPANY.

regarding with very scant respect the orders of the Malays sent by the Rajas to make demands for royalties on the gold resulting from their mining, and frequently sending such messengers back to the capital with scant politeness. At length, however, during the time of Raja Mahmat they fell upon evil days. A monopoly for the sale of rice having been given by the Raja to his son the Temangong, the latter proceeded to Pulai to enforce his rights there. The Chinese miners, who lived entirely on rice which was brought up the river from the plains, refused to comply with the extortionate demands of the monopolist. The traffic of rice-boats on the river was stopped, famine supervened, and the starving miners, excited and exhorted thereto by a brother of the Temangong, attacked and killed the princeling monopolist. Thereupon with all haste an expedition was organised from Kota Bharu by the son of the murdered Temangong, who ascended the river, overcame the Chinese, and put the whole community to the sword. The river ran red with blood, decaying corpses polluted the air for miles, the gold amassed by years of labour became the spoil of the avengers, and the gold mining industry of Kelantan came to a sudden end.

Gradually, however, in after years, the village of Pulai grew again, a few survivors of the massacre being induced to return and to undertake gold-washing in the river. Here they were ultimately found by the first Europeans who explored the country, and the lands which they and their ancestors worked are now incorporated in the numerous mining concessions which were recklessly granted by H.H. the Raja a few years ago.

As mentioned above, prospecting operations have recently shown that the country still holds rich deposits of gold, but, for reasons quite other than those which caused the waning of the ancient Chinese industry, the efforts of Europeans to convert it into money have not hitherto been crowned with success, and even as the Chinese, with their primitive implements and methods, were ruined by oppression and misrule, so workers with the costly scientific appliances of modern mining have, even while winning fair quantities of gold, seen their labours stultified by over capitalization and business ineptitude. It is a melancholy fact that while the value of gold exported from the State during the year 1906-07 was \$212,984.00, or about £25,000, the company which produced



CIVIL POLICE, KOTA BHARU.

the greater part of it was recently forced to go into liquidation.

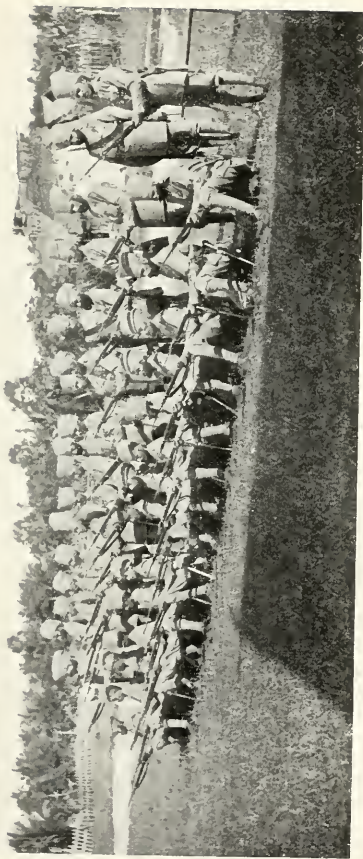
Tin. Indications of the presence of tin abound in Kelantan. The geological formation is very similar to that of the other States where most tin is found, and in many parts of the country rich samples of ore have been obtained from time to time. Some fifteen years ago the Sultan Ahmad, hearing of the development of tin mining which was proceeding in the other States, made arrangements with a Chinese expert to have prospecting work done. The expert duly visited the State and sent agents to travel through the interior. After some months spent in making inquiries and in obtaining samples, the Chinaman announced that though there was clearly a certain amount of tin in the State, the general conditions of the country were such that it could not be worked at a profit. He then withdrew to Patani, where he is still residing.

It is a well-known fact that in the first place the Chinese expert and his men made no thorough examination of any part of the State, and that the difficulties of transport, the insecurity of property and of life, and the rapacity of the nobility, which then obtained,

were the principal reasons for his conclusion that tin mining would not pay in Kelantan. These obstacles having now been removed, the accounts of rich deposits of tin, still, as ever, current amongst the inhabitants, are again attracting attention. Careful prospecting has been undertaken in more than one district, and the results obtained permit the hope that the State will ultimately prove as rich in this metal as the other States which lie round it.

Other Minerals. Galena, containing both gold and silver with the lead, is known in various parts of the State, and this ore to the value of \$8000 was exported during the year 1906-07. Rich deposits of it have been discovered in the concession of the Duff Development Company, but it seems probable that the difficulty in treating the ore will make the successful working of a galena mine impossible until means of communication are available better than those now existing. Iron pyrites has also been found, and hot springs containing sulphur salts occur in several places, the properties of which may be of medicinal value.

Mining Concessions. H.H. the present Raja, shortly after his accession, gave away amongst his friends and relatives the mining rights over



MILITARY POLICE, KOTA BHARU.

almost the whole mineral-bearing area of the State. These gifts took the form of concessions, good for thirty years and upwards, conveying to the recipients the maximum of privileges while imposing the minimum of liabilities, so that when, four years ago, the reorganisation of the State was seriously undertaken by His Siamese Majesty's Government, it was found that the control of affairs, so far as mining was concerned, had passed in a great measure beyond the reach of the Government. Attempts were being made to develop one enormous concession, attempts which, owing to want of sufficient working capital proved for a long time abortive, while in the seven other concessions, which covered the remainder of the mineral area, absolutely no effort had been made to start work of any kind. Fortunately, however, there existed, in all the concession documents, a time clause, and under the provisions of this, the Government has been able to recover a fair interest in the development of many of them, and at the same time to assist the holders in exploiting their remaining rights. The majority of the concessionaires being persons quite unable to develop their rights themselves, and altogether ignorant of the methods by which capital and

expert knowledge may be brought to their assistance, the Government has stepped in to their aid, and has spared no effort to bring them into communication with persons of repute in the mining world. Many difficulties have been encountered owing to the bad reputation which the failure of early efforts has earned for the State, but these are being slowly overcome. Two concessions have been taken up by syndicates, comprising well-known tin and gold mining experts, and active negotiations are now in progress with regard to two others. Furthermore, the company whose non-success has hitherto so much hindered progress is now apparently entering upon a period of comparative prosperity, having, in fact, recently reached a total of 1000 ounces of gold for one month's work, so that there seems at last good prospect of an early and a steady development of the mineral resources of the State.



A DISTRICT POLICE STATION.

CHAPTER XVII.

GOVERNMENT.

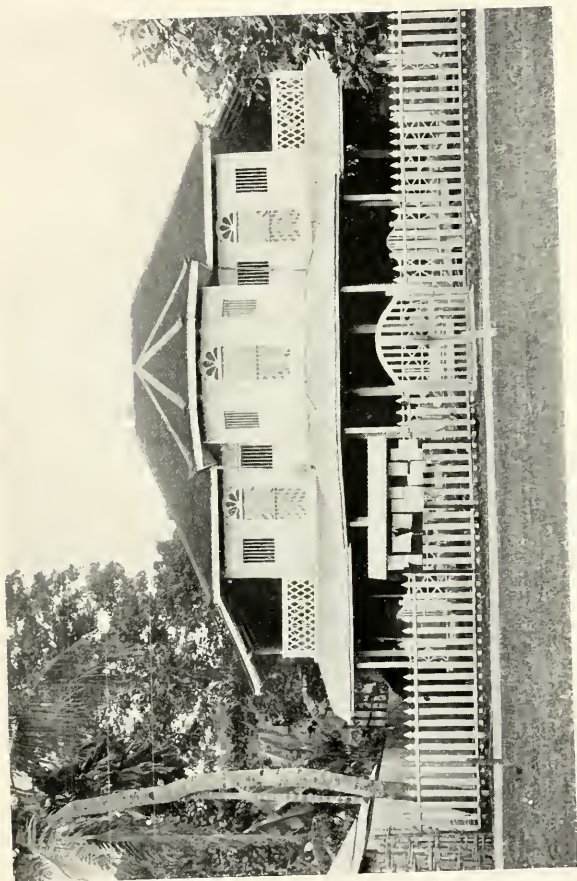
KELANTAN is governed by a Raja, whose office, subject to the will of His Majesty the King of Siam, is hereditary, assisted by a Council composed of the most influential persons in the State, and in accordance with the advice of His Siamese Majesty's representative (an Englishman). Since the beginning of the year 1904 laws have been passed by His Highness in Council providing for the administration of justice, for the control of the police, for the collection of revenue, and for various other matters, while departments embracing all branches of government have been created and organised. At the head of each department is one of the principal nobles, assisted in the management of the affairs entrusted to him by one of the Siamese or English officers already alluded to

as having been specially engaged for the service of the State. The ancient customs of the country are adhered to as far as is compatible with government in the interests of the people, and not solely for the benefit of the upper class.

Police. The Police force of the State consists of 250 men, of whom fifty are Sikhs and Punjabi Mohammedans and the remainder Malays. There is one English officer in the force. The uniform is khaki, and about half the men are armed with rifles. There is no other armed force of any kind in the State. The strength of the Police will probably be increased in the near future.

Justice. The Court of H.H. the Raja is the High Court for the State, and also the only Court of Appeal. With His Highness sit a Malay nobleman and a Siamese officer of considerable local experience as Assistant Judges. His Majesty's representative sits as a Court of Revision. There is a Central Court at Kota Bharu, and there are three Courts of Small Causes in different parts of the State. The general manager of the Duff Development Company also is empowered to try certain offences.

Revenue. The total annual revenue of the



COURT HOUSE, KOTA BHARU.

State since the year 1322 (1904-05) is as follows :

1322 - - \$168,108.7.11.

1323 - - \$207,979.4.59.

1324 - - \$

1325 (estimated) \$319,700.0.00.

The principal heads of collection are land revenue, customs, and excise.

The principal revenues of the country are collected by a Land Revenue Department and by a Customs Department. The former controls the land taxes, royalties on minerals and timber, boat registration, trading licenses, and other branches. The Customs Department collects all import and export duties and port dues. The majority of these items of revenue were formerly farmed from the Government by individuals, whose rights have recently been relinquished to the State on payment of compensation, which in some instances have been considerable.

Treasury. The State Treasury receives and accounts for all revenue and public moneys, and disburses all pensions, salaries, and other charges on the Government. This office was organised, with the other Government departments, in 1904, and the following extract from a report on

the State, published in that year, will convey some idea of the manner in which the finances of the State were administered prior to that date.

“A difficult problem involved in the initiation of reform was the creation of a State Treasury, into which it would be wrong for any one, even His Highness himself, to dip when in need of cash for purposes other than those of State. Hitherto the Treasury consisted of two or three clerks at His Highness' Palace, who received the revenue, made a—usually inaccurate—note of it, and passed it on into the interior of the Palace, whence it never again emerged unless, at uncertain intervals, grudgingly, to pay long-standing accounts for jewelry and similar luxuries. Coin once received in the coffers of His Highness was no longer available for State purposes, salaries, such as they were, being payable only when there happened to be money in the hands of the Treasury clerks and not yet remitted inside. If the Government was suddenly called upon to make quite unavoidable payments, recourse was had to the opium or export farmers, who were invited to advance the sum required, against the revenue payable by them, and running accounts were kept with the farmers, for this purpose, which, it is needless to say



A CREEK.

were usually to the disadvantage of the State. His Highness' bank consisted of a cache in the hills a few miles distant from the capital, and thither mysterious convoys of elephants were periodically escorted, laden presumably with wealth."

At the present day the State Treasury is a fixed institution. H.H. the Raja has his privy purse, and the nobility their State pensions, all of which are paid from the Treasury, and order has been taken that the revenues, without exception, pass under the care of the State Treasury officer.

Rural Government. The interior of the State is administered by means of a village system resembling that in force in Siam. Each village has its own Headman or "Toh Kampong," who is responsible to a Circle Headman or "Toh Kweng," appointed by the Government usually after selection by the people, to the charge of a group of villages. The circles again are grouped to form districts, each under the charge of a District Officer, who is Magistrate, Land Officer, and Revenue Officer for his charge. At the capital there is a Central Office, where all reports from the interior are received, and whence issue all orders concerning rural administration.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GENERAL.

Sanitary. The plain of Kelantan is probably as healthy a spot as any in the Far East. The sandy, well-drained soil, the open nature of the country, the sea breezes, the mildness of the tropical heat, and the absence of sudden changes of temperature, render all serious forms of fever very rare; dysentery and smallpox, though usually present in the interior, rarely assume epidemic form, cholera and beri beri hardly ever appear, and plague is hitherto unknown.

In the southern, mountainous districts, where the country is covered with jungle, and where the temperature is subject to a wider range, fevers are more common, but even there they are not usually of a malignant nature, and may be avoided by Europeans by attention to food,



A CREEK.

clothing, and personal hygiene generally. Beri beri has also occurred amongst estate coolies and miners who, with the conservative obstinacy of Chinamen, insist upon eating stale and often mouldy rice imported from Singapore rather than the freshly husked but unmilled local produce. Where Kelantan rice has been substituted for imported grain the ravages of beri beri have invariably been checked. A highly experienced and able English medical officer is attached to the Duff Development Company, Limited, whose services can usually be obtained on application to the company, and a duly qualified Siamese medical officer is in charge of the Kota Bharu Hospital and of the State Medical Department. Upwards of ten thousand persons have been vaccinated during the course of the last four years, to which number the Duff Company's doctor has largely contributed. Vaccination is voluntary, and is given free of charge; but the people are never very anxious to avail themselves of it, except when in dread of an epidemic of smallpox.

Skin diseases are very prevalent amongst the peasantry, and are of many different kinds. Dr. J. D. Ginlette, the Duff Company's medical officer, has made an exhaustive study of these,

and has embodied the results of his researches in more than one extremely valuable brochure on the subject.

To the European the climate and general conditions of life in Kelantan are very healthy, provided that the common precautions necessary in all tropical countries are reasonably observed.

Education. Up to the year 1904 nothing had been done to provide education for the youth of Kelantan. The boys of the upper class were generally taught to read and write by private tuition, and numerous Hajis gave instruction in reciting the Koran. At the end of that year, however, a small school was started at Kota Bharu by the Government, where education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the elements of geography, were provided free. This venture has prospered; the school now contains eighty-three pupils, and, after four years of existence, is turning out boys with sufficient education to fit them for clerkships in the Government offices. A school with a Government grant-in-aid has also been started in connection with the central Musjid, where mixed secular and religious education is provided, and the Chinese merchants have subscribed to form a school for their sons,



A BULL FIGHT.

where English is taught in addition to the elements.

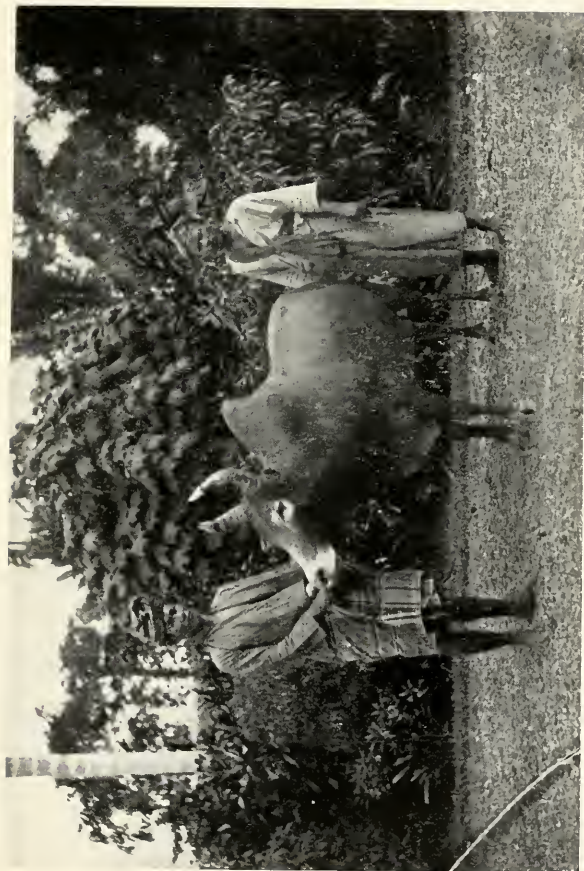
There is a good demand for education among the townspeople of Kota Bharu, but little or none amongst the country folk. The experiment of Government village schools has not yet been tried.

Sports and Pastimes. Sir Frank Swettenham, in his recent monumental work on the States of the Malay Peninsula, very truly observes that a striking peculiarity about Kelantan is that the capital is given up to various forms of relaxation in a way unknown to any other State in the Peninsula.

The Malay is a thorough sportsman, and would doubtless devote a great part of his time to games everywhere did the same facilities, or rather encouragements, prevail as in Kelantan. The fact is that bull-fighting, buffalo-fighting, ram-fighting, cock-fighting, fish-fighting, and boat-racing, are the delight of the Raja and the nobility, and are freely encouraged and supported by them. One of the uncles of the Raja is the official organiser of these sports, and in his office are maintained registers of all the fighting bulls, buffaloes, and rams in the State. He is constantly kept informed of the

training and condition of the animals, and arranges, in their due season, the matches which are fought at the tournaments held both at the capital and at various places in the interior.

At the present time bull-fighting is the most popular sport, that being the favourite form of amusement of the Raja. Since gambling by Malays, with cards or dice, is strictly forbidden, the people find an outlet for their gaming proclivities in staking money on the issue of bull-fights, and very large sums are frequently laid on these events. The conduct of a bull-fight is surrounded by considerable etiquette. The animals which are about to engage are paraded, snorting and pawing, round the ring, and the sportsmen outside the ropes are invited to back their fancy. All bets must be supported with ready money, the stakes are entered in a book, and are laid before the highest noble present, who acts as President of the games, and also as umpire. When all the bets have been satisfactorily arranged a small green tree-branch is stuck into the ground in the middle of the ring, the bulls are led forward and are released, when they immediately engage with much fury. The contest which ensues consists in steady, determined pushing, head to



A CHAMPION.

head, alternating with sudden butts, by which the bulls try to get inside each other's guard with the sharp points of their horns. Every movement is watched with the most intense interest by the crowd, which by now is densely packed, sitting and standing round the ring, and who hail each thrust or turn of a horn with shouts of delight or groans of dismay. At length one of the animals, feeling itself no match for the other, suddenly turns tail and makes off, breaking wildly through the ring and flying in any direction, closely pursued by the victor. This is the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm from the onlookers, which expresses itself by leaping and dancing, singing and shouting. His Highness himself, if backing the right animal, not disdaining a few steps of fantastic dance. Meanwhile a brass cup with a small hole in the bottom has been set floating in a jar of water beside the umpire, and the trainers of the bulls have gone to retrieve their animals. In former days, when the fights were held on the village green, the bulls frequently chased each other through the streets, to the complete demoralisation of traffic, before they were recaptured. Now the arena is outside the town and surrounded by

open country. If the worsted bull can be induced to come up to the green branch before the brass cup has filled with water and sunk, the fight is continued ; if not, then that animal is declared to have been beaten and the stakes are handed over. Bullock-fighting is not indulged in all the year round, but is mainly confined to the months of May, June, July, and August.

Buffalo-fights are similar to bull-fights except that the buffalo is a much heavier and stronger animal than the bull, whence it often happens that combats terminate fatally, to the huge delight of the audience.

Careful breeding for many generations, and generous feeding, have made of the fighting ram an animal from whose rudimentary mind the overmastering desire to butt something is never absent. Consequently his chief delight consists in a nice level pitch with a line across the middle and his enemy at the far end of it, straining to get loose and to charge, with an impatience equal to his own. A ram-fight consists of a series of astonishing charges with crashing impact of horn on horn, repeated until one or other combatant is too weak and dazed to continue.

THE RESIDENCY.



Cock-fighting is conducted on lines similar to those customary in other lands, the mains being fought without steel spurs or other adventitious arms.

Fish-fighting consists of the absurd struggles and contortions of two flushed and angry little red fish in a bottle full of water, a contest seemingly of entirely uninteresting nature, but which for hours on end commands the absorbed attention of true votaries of the sport.

The daily occupation of many thousands of Kelantan Malays calls for skill in the use of the paddle. Consequently when the boat-racing season comes round, after the floods are over, there is no lack of men, many of whom are among the finest paddlers in the world, to man the boats. The racing craft of Kelantan are long graceful canoes with sharp-pointed prow and stern, built to seat, usually, a dozen men. The crew faces the prow and the bow-man sets the stroke and keeps the time. The stern-man steers with his paddle. The boats and the broad blades of the paddles are gaily painted, and the sight of the latter flashing together to the stroke in perfect unison is a stirring one. There are three strokes, the slow, the fast, and a compound of three rapid strokes and a wait.

The slow stroke is used at the beginning of a race, the compound stroke as the pace warms up, and the fast stroke towards the end. Very frequently there is no winning post, a race continuing until the rhythmical swing of the crew and the force of the fast stroke force one or other boat under water amidst the wildest excitement of both spectators and performers. The great occasion for boat-racing is the annual opening of the fishing season by the Raja, when His Highness, accompanied by a large following, goes down to the mouth of the river and camps out for a fortnight on one of the sand-banks of the lagoon, holding high revel all the time and on a propitious day putting out to sea in a fishing boat and catching the first fish of the season.

The kite-flying season begins in December and continues until March, when the north-west wind drops and the land and sea breezes begin. At this season large numbers of kites are to be seen flying above the capital on every afternoon, filling the air with a loud humming produced by a bow-like arrangement which is fastened to each kite. The kites are flown late into the night, and rows of little lights are then suspended from the kite strings with pretty effect.

The game of "Raga," the kicking of a cane ball into the air, is played by almost every young man in the State. The best exhibitions are to be seen on the Kota Bharu "Padang"; but the players do not show as much dexterity at the game as the Siamese and Burmese, who are also much addicted to this form of amusement.

There is a sporting club outside the town of Kota Bharu, whither the young men of the better class, chiefly Government officials, proceed on their bicycles in the evenings to play tennis, badminton, or cricket, where clay-pigeon-shooting meetings are held on Friday afternoons, and where football matches are played. There is also a sporting club at Kuala Lebir, the headquarters of the Duff Development Company.

Snipe are the only form of game to be found in the neighbourhood of Kota Bharu. They are fairly plentiful, and the snipe-shooting season lasts from September to February. In the interior of the State game of all kinds is very abundant. Elephant, tiger, bear, leopard, sladang (Burmese Tsine), rusa (Hindi Sambhur), pig, and barking deer are all fairly common, while rhino and tapir are occasionally met with. A wild goat of the species known in India as "Serao"

was obtained a short while ago near Kuala Lebir, this being in all probability the only specimen ever secured in the Malay Peninsula.

Of birds, jungle-fowl, peacock, the argus, fire-back, red-head and other pheasants, the lesser francolin, quail, and many kinds of pigeon are fairly common.

Very little game shooting has been done in Kelantan. The Sakeis and the few Malays who live in the jungle are accomplished trappers, but none of the former, and but few of the latter, possess firearms of much value for sporting purposes. The sporting proclivities of the Malay, which makes him an excellent shikari, and the abundance of game, would ensure good sport to the European sportsman who should visit the State with plenty of time at his command to penetrate far into the interior.

Cost of Living. The cost of living in Kelantan is now alike for Asiatics and Europeans; good rice, fish, meat, and supplies of all kinds are abundant and cheap at Kota Bharu, where almost anything in the way of stores can also be obtained. The wages of Chinese servants are 20% higher than in Singapore, but are lower than in Bangkok.

Openings for Employment. Neither Europeans

nor educated Asiatics are advised to seek employment in Kelantan. The employees of the different companies are usually engaged by their agents in Singapore and elsewhere, and it very seldom happens that they are able to give employment to chance comers. There is, however, a constant and growing demand for unskilled manual labour, and coolies coming to Kelantan in search of labour are pretty sure to obtain work.

APPENDIX (A).

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF KELANTAN.

Ruler—His Highness the Raja Snik bin Almorhom Sultan
Ahmat (Phaya Phi Pit Pakdi).

His Siamese Majesty's Resident Commissioner and
Adviser to H.H. the Raja, - W. A. Graham.

Assistant do. do., - H. W. Thomson, B.A.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President, - - - - His Highness the Raja.

The Resident Commissioner and Adviser.

His Highness the Raja Muda (Phra Yudi Pradiyut).

The Assistant Resident Commissioner and Adviser.

The Tungku Sri Indra (Phra Ratsada Tibodi But).

The Tungku Petra Dalam Kabun (Phra Phitak Detcha
Rat).

The Tungku Chik Penambang (Phra Amnat Amnoe Kit).

The Tungku Sri Maha Raja (Phra Phichai Rat Riticharn).

The Tungku Petra Semarak (Phra Nakaret Noraraks).

The Tungku Sri Perkurma Raja (Phra Rachanukorn
Prasit).

The Tungku Temanggong.

The Tungku Besar Tuan Yusof.

The Tangku Chik Tuan Lah.

The Datoh Mintri (Luang Rachanumat Boribun).

The Mufti.

OFFICERS ENGAGED FROM ABROAD BY THE
STATE.

H. E. Pennington, B.A., - Secretary to the Resident
Commissioner.

Luang Tammarat Toraton, - Judge of the High Court.

C. A. H Keenlyside, - - - Superintendent of Lands.

P. S. Nairn, - - - - Superintendent of Police.

Khun Saman Tat Wicharn, - State Medical Officer.

APPENDIX (B).
RAINFALL IN KELANTAN.

	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Plains.	Hills.	Plains.	Hills.	Plains.	Hills.	Plains.	Hills.
January, -	—	7.40	2.40	4.80	13.72	30.72	8.00	—
February, -	—	.04	6.13	4.81	.03	.78	1.37	—
March, -	—	1.57	1.61	.79	2.65	2.74	.73	—
April, -	—	6.18	2.91	3.03	4.09	12.08	.14	—
May, -	—	4.72	7.52	5.93	1.88	5.64	8.96	—
June, -	—	—	7.07	12.66	5.67	8.50	6.52	—
July, -	7.89	—	4.16	4.58	4.20	11.40	8.55	—
August, -	5.48	6.39	9.11	5.86	7.14	6.35	2.55	—
September, -	6.15	6.53	7.04	9.79	7.03	12.08	—	—
October, -	6.97	16.79	11.86	8.61	15.08	10.28	—	—
November, -	18.77	13.50	15.95	16.60	13.12	12.77	—	—
December, -	8.16	20.22	22.67	13.04	33.73	—	—	—
Total, -	53.42 6 months.	83.34 10 months.	98.43	90.50	108.34	113.34 11 months.	—	—

APPENDIX (C).

STEAMER COMMUNICATION ON THE KELANTAN RIVER.

The Duff Development river steamers (under contract with the Government).

Frequent communication between Tumpat (Kuala Kelantan) and Kota Bharu.

Fares, 1st Class,	-	-	-	-	\$3.00.
,, Deck,	-	-	-	-	0.50.

Weekly service between Kota Bharu and Batu Mengkebang (40 miles), calling at Pasir Mas and Tanah Merah, and vice versa : *

	FARES.	
	1st Class.	Deck.
Kota Bharu to Pasir Mas, -	\$10	\$0.50
Kota Bharu to Tanah Merah, -	\$10	\$1.50
Kota Bharu to Batu Mengkebang,	\$18	\$2.0

Goods freight on application. No return tickets issued.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

A steamer arrives from Bangkok and ports every Friday, and leaves for Singapore at midnight on every Saturday.

A steamer arrives from Singapore at midnight on every Monday, and leaves for Bangkok and ports on every Tuesday afternoon.

	FARES.	
	1st Class.	Deck.
Kelantan-Singapore, 2½ days, -	\$30	\$3.50
Kelantan-Bangkok, 7 days, -	\$65	\$7.00

Deck passengers pay 50 cents a day each for food, extra.

* This steamer carries the Government mails.

APPENDIX (D).

KELANTAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TARIFF,
STEAMER FARES, ETC.

POSTAL TARIFF.

Local letter postage,	- 19	Kepings (equal to 4 atts Siamese) for every 15 grammes or part of 15 grammes.
Letter postage to any other part of Siam.	- 39	Kepings (equal to 8 atts) for every 15 grammes or part of 15 grammes.
Foreign letter postage,	- 44	Kepings (equal to 9 atts) for every 15 grammes or part of 15 grammes.
Inland post-cards, -	- 10	Kepings (equal to 2 atts) each.
Foreign post-cards, -	- 19	Kepings (equal to 4 atts) each.

NOTE.—Postage stamps and post-cards in use are the ordinary stamps and post-cards of Siam, but must be bought in Kelantan, the import of postage stamps and post-cards from other parts of Siam being forbidden.

TELEGRAPHS TARIFF.

To any part of Siam, - First ten words or less, 5
Kupangs and 12 Kepings.
Every additional word after
ten, 39 Kepings.

To Singapore, - - 3 Kupangs per word.

To any part of the Feder- 44 Kepings per word.
ated Malay States.

To Penang, - - - 44 Kepings per word.

To the British Isles, - \$2.3 Kupangs, 45 Kepings
per word.

NOTE.—A charge of 10 Kepings is made on every message on
account of receipt for the same issued by the dispatching office.

Kelantan Currency, - 60 Kepings equal to one Kupang.
8 Kupangs equal to one Dollar.

The Dollar in use is the Straits Dollar.

APPENDIX (E).

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE STATE OF
KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1324.

IMPORTS.	Quantities.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Aerated Waters, - -	72 cases	763.0.00	—
Ammunition and Explosives, - - -	13 „	449.0.00	—
Arms, - - -	—	—	—
Animals—			
Horses, - - -	—	—	—
Elephants, - - -	—	—	—
Sheep and Goats, - -	—	—	—
Cattle, - - -	—	—	—
Poultry, - - -	2 dozen	5.0.00	—
Others, - - -	195	585.0.00	Monkeys
Books & Printed Matter,	—	—	—
Bricks and Tiles, - -	409,595	3,615.0.00	—
Cement, - - -	3,361 casks	7,717.0.00	Includes Lime
Chemical Products and Drugs, - - -	236 cases	4,410.0.00	—
China and Earthenware (Coarse), - - -	134,892 pieces	2,663.0.00	—
China and Earthenware (Fine), - - -	3,588 pges.	18,458.0.00	Includes Glass
Clothing (Ready-made, Foreign), - - -	—	—	—
Cotton Goods, - - -	1,843 cases	158,761.0.00	—
Cotton (Raw), - - -	7,610 bales.	99,068.0.00	—
Coals, - - -	13 bags	42.0.00	—
Charcoal, - - -	—	—	—
Cycles and Accessories,	1 case	195.0.00	—
Damar, - - -	—	12,023.0.00	—
Fireworks, including Joss Sticks & Crackers,	6,830 pges.	12,360.0.00	—
Gambier, - - -	12,690 baskets	31,125.0.00	—
Glassware, - - -	—	—	—
Gunny Bags and Tin-ore Bags, - - -	—	—	—
Hardware and Cutlery,	1,814 cases	31,362.0.00	Includes Lamps

APPENDIX (E).—*Continued.*

IMPORTS.	Quantities.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Household Furniture, -	1,354 pcs.	4,447.0.00	—
Jewellery—			
Gold and Silverware, -	—	511.0.00	—
Precious Stones, -	—	—	—
Lamps and Parts, -	—	—	—
Leather and Leather			
Goods, - - -	55 cases	1,757.0.00	—
Lime, - - -	—	—	—
Linen Goods, - - -	—	—	—
Machinery and Parts, -	362 pges.	15,740.0.00	—
Matches, - - -	1,318 cases	11,842.0.00	—
Matting, Rotan, Bam-			
boo and Straw Goods,	4,104 pges.	1,305.0.00	—
Metals—			
Brass and Brassware,	963 cases	26,183.0.00	—
Copper and Copper-			
ware, - - -	—	—	—
Iron (Bar, Angle,			
Bolt, or Rod), -	304 pgs.	1,713.0.00	Nails
Iron (Sheets & Plates),	7,614 pcs.	12,370.0.00	—
Iron (Wire and Cable),	355 rolls	2,525.0.00	—
Iron (Cast), - - -	—	—	—
Iron (Wrought), - -	—	—	—
Lead and Lead Goods,	—	—	—
Steel and Steel Manu-			
factures, - - -	—	—	—
Other Metals and			
Manufactures, -	897 cases	14,684.0.00	—
Oil (Kerosene), - - -	62,077 tins	71,470.0.00	—
Oils other than Kero-			
sene, - - -	168 tins	809.0.00	—
Paint, Colours and Dyes,	144 tins	950.0.00	—
Paper (Writing and			
Printing), - - -	—	—	—
Paper (other sorts), -	—	—	—
Provisions (Salt), - -	14,834	14,294.0.00	—
Rope, Cable, Twine,			
and Hemp Yarn, -	174 balls	1,434.0.00	—
Salt, - - -	469,275	18,199.0.00	—
Silk Goods, - - -	535 pges.	48,463.0.00	—
Soap, - - -	161	790.0.00	—

APPENDIX (E).—*Continued.*

IMPORTS.	Quantities.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Stationery, . . .	14 cases	918.0.00	—
Sugar (Refined), . . .	4,309 pkls.	40,810.0.00	—
Sugar (Unrefined), . . .	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	6,121 pges.	186,394.0.00	—
Tobacco—			
Raw, . . .	1,411 pkls.	61,261.0.00	—
Manufactured, . . .	114 „	3,661.0.00	—
Cigarettes, . . .	363 cases	3,409.0.00	—
Cigars, . . .			
Wood—			
Planks, . . .	69,231	42,653.0.00	—
Rafters, . . .			
Scantlings, . . .			
Changal Logs, . . .			
Other kinds, . . .			
Articles of Manufactured			
Wood other than			
Furniture, . . .	—	—	—
Woollen Goods—			
Piece, . . .	—	—	—
Other than Piece Goods,	—	—	—
Beer, . . .	—	—	—
Wine, . . .	—	—	—
Spirits, . . .	458 cases	11,821.0.00	Includes Wine and Beer
Samshop, . . .	718 cases	5,281.0.00	—
Gold Leaf, . . .	—	—	—
Opium, . . .	35 cases	29,643.0.00	—
Treasure (Gold and Sil-			
ver Coin), . . .	—	228,770.0.00	—
Treasure (Copper Coin),	—	—	—
Boats, . . .	14	778.0.00	—
Rubber Plants, . . .	134 bdles.	2,180.0.00	—
Rubber Seeds, . . .	114 cases	6,798.0.00	—
Tools, . . .	896 pcs.	14,683.0.00	—
Motor Launch, . . .	1	4,000.0.00	—
Carts and Carriages, . . .	15	843.0.00	—
Fruit, . . .	—	37.0.00	—
Grand Total,		1,388,435.0.00	

APPENDIX (E).—*Continued.*IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE STATE OF
KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1324.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities.	Value.
1. Agricultural Produce—		
Cardamums, - - - -	—	—
Pepper, - - - -	72.46 pkls.	1,528
Rice, - - - -	118,077 gantangs.	19,459
Paddi, - - - -	1,274,313 „	89,702
Cotton, - - - -	—	—
Durien Cake, - - - -	—	—
Betel-nuts (Jeroh), - -	65,563,600 nuts.	33,000
Betel-nuts (dried), - -	26,434 pkls.	120,691
Kopra, - - - -	41,150 „	298,458
Coconuts, - - - -	136,500 nuts.	3,704
Coconut Oil, - - - -	384 pkls.	4,534
Sago, - - - -	—	—
Beans, - - - -	—	—
Molasses, - - - -	—	—
Fruit, - - - -	—	1,701
Other kinds, - - - -	—	40
2. Jungle Produce—		
Gettah, - - - -	210.16 pkls.	25,288
Ivory, - - - -	—	—
Tree Cotton, - - - -	—	—
Palm Sago, - - - -	2,530 pkls.	4,960
Wax, - - - -	—	—
Eagle Wood, - - - -	9.33 pkls.	3,005
Rhino Horns, - - - -	—	—
Armadillo Skins, - - -	—	—
Rotans, - - - -	—	752
Damar Mata Kuching, -	—	—
Damar Batu, - - - -	—	—
Other kinds, - - - -	—	137

APPENDIX (E).—*Concluded.*

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Quantities.	Value.
3. Live Stock, etc.—		
Buffaloes, - - -	—	—
Bullocks, - - -	3,762	83,922
Hides, - - -	1,717 pkls.	46,507
Horns, - - -	142.25 „	2,026
Tallow, - - -	323.77 „	3,497
Sheep, - - -	705	2,530
Pigs, - - -	967	14,466
Fowls, - - -	88,503	20,074
Other kinds, - - -	—	—
4. Fish, etc.—		
Sharks' Fins, - - -	8.90 pkls.	387
Small Dried Fish, - - -	—	—
Ikan Kicheh, - - -	—	—
Ordinary Dried Fish, - - -	11,507 pkls.	62,104
Blachan, - - -	853 pkls.	3,990
Shrimps, - - -	—	—
Budu and Ikan Budu, - - -	—	—
Bras Hudang, - - -	599 pkls.	2,061
Other kinds, - - -	—	—
5. Minerals—		
Gold, - - -	6,461 oz.	212,984
Tin Ore, - - -	7.50 pkls.	500
Iron and Manufactures, - - -	—	—
Brass and Manufactures, - - -	—	—
Copper and Manufactures, - - -	—	—
Other Minerals, - - -	71 tons.	9,732 (galena)
6. Sundries—		
Earthenware, - - -	9,170 pcs.	391
Silk Goods, - - -	7,201 „	22,210
Kain Benan, - - -	6,827 „	15,149
Treasure, - - -	—	24,845
Timber, - - -	—	—
Provisions, - - -	1,986 cases.	14,973
Boats, - - -	4	931
Other Sundries, - - -	—	3,709
	Total Exports,	\$1,153,948

APPENDIX (F).

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL, MINING,
AND PLANTING ENTERPRISES IN KELANTAN.

The Duff Development Company, Limited.

Offices, 15 George Street, London, E.C.

Agents in Singapore, Messrs. Patterson, Simons and
Co., Ltd.

General Manager, J. T. Marriner, Esq.

General Trading, Mining, Planting, etc.

The Kelantan Rubber Syndicate (Subsidiary to the
D.D.C.L.).

Manager, F. H. Staples, Esq.

Area, 4000 acres.

The Pasir Jingi Rubber Estate (Subsidiary to the
D.D.C.L.).

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. W. G. Anderson
and L. Tait Bowie.

Area, 2000 acres.

The Taku Rubber Estate (The D.D.C.L.).

Manager, J. Anderson, Esq.

Area, 2000 acres.

The Kluat Rubber Estate (Subsidiary to the D.D.C.L.).

Lessee, J. T. Marriner, Esq.

Area, 600 acres.

The Bagan Rubber Company, Ltd.

Head Offices, 10 Collyer Quay, Singapore.

Manager, Hilton M'Gill, Esq.

Area, 1000 acres.

The Bagan Rubber Estate.

Lessees, Messrs. Tilleke and Mackay, Bangkok.

Manager, Hilton M'Gill, Esq.

Area, 4000 acres.

The Bukit Marah Planting Estate.

Lessee, The Tungku Petra Dalam Kabun.

Area, 200 acres (approximately).

The Batu Mengkebang Planting Estate.

Lessees, The Tungku Petri.

Manager, Haji Yusof.

Area, 5000 acres.

The Kubang Yu Coconut Estate.

Lessees, Messrs. Agar, Agar and Paxon.

Manager, C. W. Agar, Esq.

Area, 1000 acres.

The Bukit Ator Estate.

Lessee, Hilton M'Gill, Esq.

Area, 1900 acres.

The Pasir Putteh Coconut Estate.

Lessee, F. O. Rasmussen, Esq.

Area, 500 acres.

The Kelantan Exploration Syndicate, Ltd.

Head Offices, 10 Neville St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

General Manager, N. Stoltz, Esq.

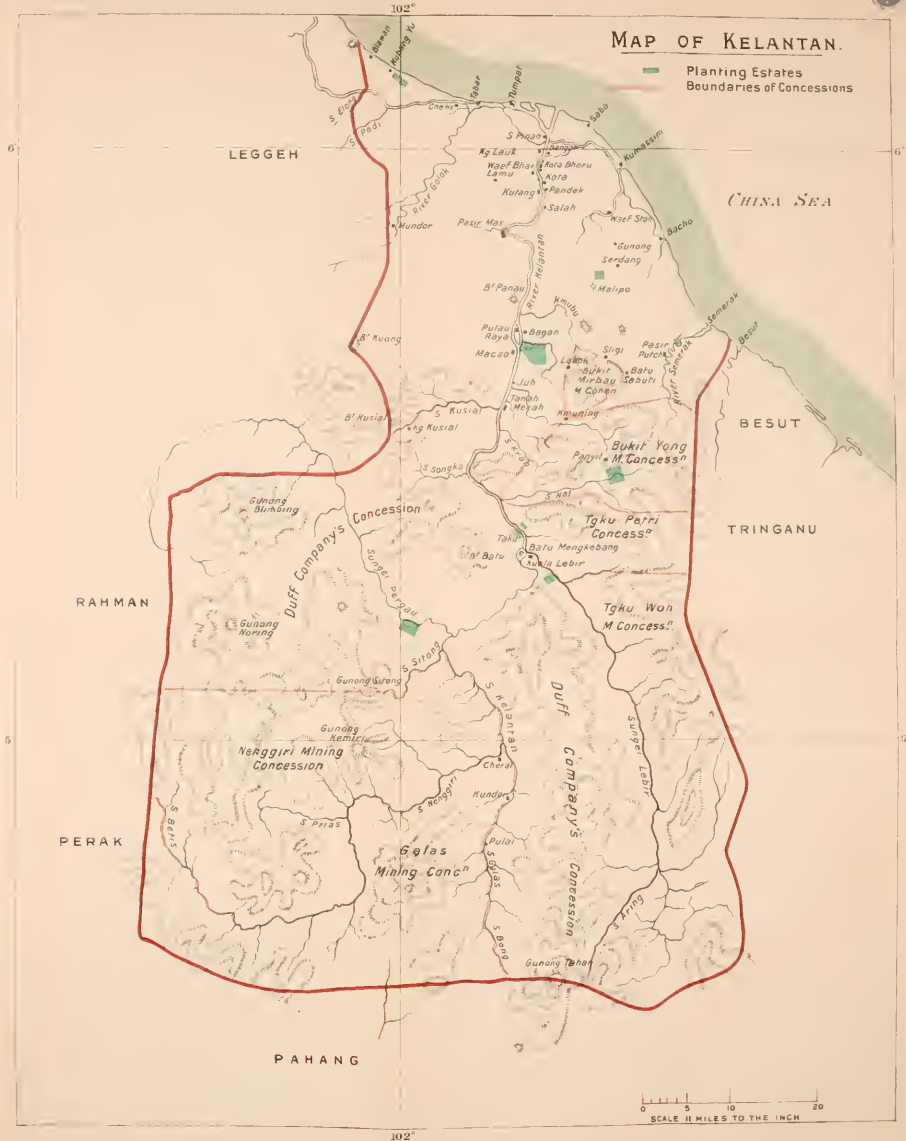
General Mining and Planting.

OF KELANTAN.

Planting Estates.
Boundaries of Concessions.

MAP OF KELANTAN.

Planting Estates Boundaries of Concessions



The Galas River Syndicate, Ltd. (Mining).

Head Offices, London.

Agents in Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Ltd.

Chief Engineer in Kelantan, F. Bramwell, Esq.

The Nenggiri Prospecting and Mining Concession.

Concessionary, P. F. Wise, Esq.

The Bukit Merbau Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

Office, Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, F.M.S.

Manager, W. de L. Brooke, Esq.

The Singapore Cattle Trading Company, Ltd.

Kelantan Agent, Inche Ali.

Teo Eng Hock Co., Singapore.

Kelantan Agent, Sheik Abdollah.

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